

Published 1785
DAYS AND VILLAGES
TAKE
MONEY

Saturday April 23 1977

No 59,985

Price twelve pence

مكنا من النحل

THE TIMES

Conquering Christie,
by Emma Lathen:
Saturday Review, page 8

Cabinet steps up efforts to win union pay accord

The Government's campaign to win union support for a continuation of wage restraint was intensified yesterday when Mr Callaghan and two senior Cabinet ministers emphasized the dangers of returning to a free-for-all. The Prime Minister, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Ennals gave separate but closely similar warnings of the likely effects of further inflation.

Free-for-all warning by Prime Minister

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Callaghan and two senior members of his Cabinet yesterday opened the Government's campaign to win the unions over to a continuation of the social contract and a third year of pay restraint. The Prime Minister held out the prospect of improving living standards next year if workers accepted "reasonable" wage settlements. His approach was supported by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, who appealed for continuing union loyalty. Their initiative came after talks two nights ago between TUC negotiators and the government's representatives. Mr Callaghan, Mr Foot and Mr Healey, when incomes policy was discussed.

The Chancellor will address the shopworkers' conference in Scarborough tomorrow, when he is expected to repeat the Government's plea for a renewal of voluntary pay curbs.

But judging from the tone of the Prime Minister's remarks yesterday, it is evident that the Government has abandoned any idea of continuing with strict controls over wage movements. Mr Callaghan told the Wales TUC: "The Government recognizes that the kind of agreements that have been voluntarily entered into and freely kept by the trade unions during the last two years cannot be repeated in the next round." That approach comes closer to the private views of Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Union and the chief architect of the social contract between the Government and the TUC. He maintains that the "orderly return" to free collective bargaining being sought by TUC leaders should not involve any ceiling on pay rises.

The TUC General Council will meet on Wednesday to review progress in the talks with ministers on what should happen after July 31, when the 4½ per cent incomes policy expires.

Steel attack, page 2

Pressure to reflate economy will be resisted

From Tim Jones
Labour Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday gave the trade union movement a warning that a return to wages free-for-all this summer would result in increased inflation and higher unemployment. And Mr Callaghan made it clear that he will resist TUC pressure to reflate the economy in order to increase the money supply. He said the only way the Government could meet a free-for-all would be by "increasing the supply of counterfeit money, printing pound notes again."

In his first defence of the need for a phase three incomes policy, he told delegates to the Wales TUC at Tenby: "As long as I am Prime Minister we do not intend to do that." But later in his speech Mr Callaghan recognized the need for more flexibility to curb the kind of pressures that have subjected the current incomes policy to bitter opposition. A new pay agreement, he said, was in the interests of the ordinary worker and his family and was based on social justice. He attached even more importance to defeating inflation than to reducing unemployment. "Inflation is the main enemy. It is the devil we have to exorcise," he said.

The Prime Minister explained what he thought would happen if a wage-restraint policy was continued. A free-for-all next year would result in everybody's securing unreasonably high increases. The strongest would get them, and the weakest would have more unemployment. That is the link. "To have a total abolition of incomes policy and a return to a free-for-all would be something to do with trade unionism as I have understood it during my 40 years of membership."

Benn plea to unions to maintain cooperation

By Our Labour Editor

The Government's effort to win a continuation of the social contract with the unions was increased yesterday when two Cabinet ministers spoke in support of the Prime Minister's plea to Welsh trade unionists for more wage restraint. Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, told the Scottish TUC that the close relationship between the unions and the Labour Government had to be maintained. "We must stick together, because there is no other way," he said.

It must mean a continuous and continuing dialogue about the whole range of economic policies. We must seek agreements acceptable to all." Mr Benn's appeal for continuing cooperation on pay was pointed up by a more forceful demand for wage curbs by Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services. He told a meeting in Exeter: "The money we have for personal social services will spread only as far as the level of inflation permits. That is why it is essential that we achieve a further period of pay restraint. It is profoundly against the national interest to chuck in the towel in the battle against inflation and return to a free-for-all."

The minister acknowledged that the strict pay policy of the past two years had given rise to anomalies. "Many skilled workers now feel that their differentials have been too far eroded. And in my own field of responsibility there are similar problems for doctors and others," he said. "Anomalies obviously cannot be allowed to continue for ever. That is why, in the discussions with the TUC on a further period of voluntary pay restraint, the Government will be seeking ways of providing greater flexibility consistent with maintaining the attack on inflation."



The Australian cricketers, led by Greg Chappell, arriving in England yesterday to defend the Ashes. Report, page 6.

Minister urged to act in Heathrow dispute

Mr Sydney Bidwell, Labour MP for Ealing, Southall, called on Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday to intervene in the deteriorating British Airways dispute. He did so after talks between unions at Heathrow, called to find a peace formula, collapsed.

Mr Bidwell is also to ask the minister to make an urgent statement in the Commons. He said: "It is sufficiently important for much closer government attention. . . . It seems as though the workers are at sixes and sevens and the trade unions as well."

Earlier, the five-man negotiating committee of the 4,000 striking maintenance engineers met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

The unions wanted "a complete return to work by our members before they would even sit down and talk about any shift pay formula."

met representatives of other unions to try to devise a shift pay formula.

Afterwards Mr Jack Gatsby, one of the five, said: "Everything has collapsed. We went in to talk to these other unions but they would not talk to us."

He said a decision on Thursday to return to work tomorrow had been suspended. He hoped the strike would be declared official.

Mr Keith Harris, leader of the striking engineering workers, said no recommendation for a return to work could be put at a meeting today with 256 other shop stewards.

<

HOME NEWS

Charter for parents is theme of Tory debate on education

From Diana Geddes

The Conservative Party's answer to the Government's "great debate" on education was launched in Manchester yesterday by Mr. St. John Stevas, opposition spokesman on education. Two hundred people, mostly members of local education committees and teachers, attended the first of three Tory-sponsored regional conferences.

Mr. St. John Stevas said he wanted to elicit views, particularly from parents, on the "parents' charter" launched by the party at Stockport three years ago.

The main points of the charter that were discussed yesterday were: the ending of zoning to allow parents to send children to the schools of their choice; a system of appeals for dissatisfied parents; the right of parents to substantial representation on governing boards and the publication of prospectuses by schools, including records of examination results.

In a debate on standards, Mr. Donald Moore, a member of

Manchester education committee and former head of a comprehensive school, called for more discipline and better dress in school. People in Britain had become afraid of punishment, he said, to a chorus of approval.

Mrs. Margaret Higginson, head of a direct grant school in Bolton, said the conference should concentrate on how the Tory party could justify the selective system rather than on such nagging matters as school dress.

A senior education officer said privately that he was appalled by the apparent lack of thought in the Tory party since the launching of the "parents' charter."

The party's regional conferences certainly seem to have been organised in haste. Some key local educationists received their invitations only last Wednesday, much too late for them to change their engagements.

The other two conferences are to be held at Ely on May 12 and in Portsmouth on July 1. A specialised conference on industry and education will be held in Leicester on June 28.

'Ruthless removal' urged of unqualified teachers

A long-term strategy for coping with the severe shortage of qualified mathematics teachers in schools, outlined yesterday, calls for the "ruthless removal" of unqualified staff teaching mathematics to make way for competent mathematicians.

Giving the Cockcroft lecture at Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology last night, Dame Kathleen Ollerenshaw, the statistician and vice-president of the institute, said there was reported to be a shortage of 1,859 teachers of mathematics in schools.

But she had not heard that there

schools in England and Wales were 1,859 vacancies for mathematics teachers.

There were married women with qualifications in mathematics who would like to return to teaching, she said. But they were unable to get posts near to where they lived because the schools were already staffed "up to their financial estimate."

The Government's plans for greater in-service training for would-be mathematics teachers needed to be closely examined, Dame Kathleen said.

Refunds as Santander ferry ends

By Michael Bailey

The Spanish-owned Aznar Line took travel agents by surprise yesterday with the sudden withdrawal of its ferry service between Southampton and Spain.

Mr. O. Q., the general agent for Aznar in Britain, last night promised that there would be a full refund and a 10 per cent reduction on P & O's ferry service from Southampton to Le Havre.

Aznar's service ends next month as the company's two drive-on ferries, the 10,000-ton Toledo and Monte Gauda, are reported to have been sold to Libya for £25m. The two ships have lost money consistently since their introduction three years ago.

The ships were ordered to replace smaller, older vessels, in the expectation of a big expansion in trade before the oil crisis. They have been affected by rapidly rising costs, stagnant economies and the state of the pound.

A company official in Madrid said it was not known what use the Libyans proposed for the two ships, which are equipped for refrigerated cargo as well as passengers and cars.

The only other operator on the route, Swedish Lloyd, is proposing to withdraw its Southampton-Bilbao service in the autumn, and it seems probable that there will be no direct sea ferry between Britain and the Iberian peninsula after this year. P & O withdrew their ferries to Santander and Lisbon in 1975 after losing £3m in a single year.

Sweep away peerages by birth, MP says

By Our Political Staff

Hereditary peerages, apart from the monarchy, should be abolished, Mr. Iain Sproat, Conservative MP for Aberdeen, said in a debate at the Cambridge Union last night.

"That a person should hold a position of authority, rank, or privilege in society just because of a fluke of birth cannot be right in 1977," he said. "I would like to see the Tory party prove its dedication to the idea of equality of opportunity for everybody by sweeping away this relic of bygone privilege."

But at the same time as we abolish the old privilege of birth, we must make certain that we stop the emergence of the new aristocracy, the new privileged society, the bureaucrats, with their incomes secured for life against inflation; the trade union bosses, who think they can dictate policies to elected parliaments and care little for the convenience of ordinary men and women; the corporate state functionaries, effectively responsible to nobody.

BBC wins five of six awards

BBC Television has won first place in five of the six categories in the 1976 Broadcasting Press Guild awards (our Arts Reporter writes).

Awards went to Jack Rosenthal's *Bar Mitzvah Boy* (best play), *I, Claudius* (best drama series), *Bill of Exchange* (best documentary), *Sailor* (best documentary) and to Derek Jacobi in *Julius Caesar* (best performance). Commercial television's only award was for ATV's *The Muppet Show*.



Mass for Cardinal: Among those who attended a requiem Mass for Cardinal Conway, Primate of All Ireland, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday were (left to right) Mr. Cosgrave, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, Mr. James Dunne, representing Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr. Jack Lynch, leader of the Republic's Fianna Fail party. A large but

discreet security operation was mounted to cover an official contingent from the Irish Republic and British ministers in attendance at the funeral ceremony (Stewart Trender writes). Troops and police officers escorted Dr. Hillery, President of the Republic of Ireland, Mr. Cosgrave, and six ministers from the border to Armagh where they joined Mr. Mason and a junior minister. Six cardinals and 40

bishops attended the requiem Mass celebrated by the Bishop of Down and Connor, Dr. Philbin, with the assistance of Cardinal Conway's two brothers, who are priests. The Rev. Patrick Downey, a priest from Co. Louth, collapsed just before the Mass began. He died later in hospital. Almost all the shops in Armagh were closed because of the funeral. In the Irish Republic, all schools and flags were flown at half

mast. In Belfast the wave of sectarian violence continued yesterday. A Roman Catholic man aged 27, working in the Protestant Sandy Row area, was wounded in the abdomen and leg by gunmen. The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the wounding of a member of the Territorial Army Reserve and the son, aged 16, of a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment in attacks in Protestant areas of Belfast.

Bitter exchanges between Britain and Eire as torture case ends

From Christopher Walker

Strasbourg
Formal proceedings in the long-running torture case between Britain and the Irish Republic ended yesterday with one of the bitterest public exchanges seen between the two governments in its five-year history.

Before the 17 judges in the European Court of Human Rights withdrew to begin the lengthy process of reaching a verdict, Mr. Declan Costello, the Irish Attorney General, accused Britain of adopting obstructionist tactics and refusing to cooperate with the European Commission of Human Rights.

He drew parallels with the earlier case brought before the commission about torture and ill treatment of detainees in Greece under the former colonial regime. He also accused Britain of misrepresenting the Irish case, alleging that there had been no systematic persecution against the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster when internment was introduced in 1971.

Attempting to persuade the

judges that Britain had breached article 14 of the Convention on Human Rights, he said that successive British governments had failed to take action against extreme "loyalists" in Northern Ireland.

The crux of the Irish allegations of British obstruction lay with the Government's refusal to allow senior Cabinet ministers and a former Northern Ireland Prime Minister to give evidence before the commission, despite an official request from Strasbourg. Mr. Costello implied that if the ministers had been made to appear they would have had to admit that a policy of discrimination against Roman Catholics had been pursued.

He then referred to secret evidence given in London in 1975 by three witnesses described before the court only as G1, G2 and G3.

He said their evidence about the internment operation contradicted that made publicly to the court by the British delegation.

Mr. Costello denied that his government had been motivated by any malice or spirit

of vindictiveness in pursuing the case against Britain.

After that unexpected attack, Mr. Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, changed an earlier plan to leave the final British submission to two senior lawyers and instead made the final address himself.

He said that he would resist the temptation to have the last word on many matters where the weakness of the Irish Attorney General's argument spoke for itself. But on the crucial point concerning the alleged breach of article 14, he pointed out that the inescapable logic of Mr. Costello's argument was that he (Mr. Silkin) had been deliberately misleading the European court.

In fact, he added, he was "arguing, contending and bringing forward evidence" to show that the policy of internment had not been operated in a discriminatory way and had not breached the convention.

Delegates of the Commission of Human Rights in their submissions have repeated, said Mr. Silkin, the original report that the British should not be condemned on that article.

The picture 'Pravda' gives to Russia

An insight into the anti-Western propaganda generated by the Anglo-Irish torture case was provided yesterday in translations prepared by a Council of Europe official of Soviet coverage of the first public hearing in February.

They were made by an official Kuxun interpreter in Strasbourg and extracted from five articles in *Pravda*, written by Mr. Vsevolod O. Ouchinnikov, its London correspondent, who recently visited Belfast.

On February 9 the dispatch to *Pravda* referred to the bulky report prepared by the Commission of Human Rights in the wake of the Irish Government's allegation.

The report was published last autumn in London and Dublin, but thanks to the efforts of the Fleet Street houses the general public in Great Britain remained unaware of it.

The very fact that a public judicial hearing had begun in Strasbourg is causing considerable moral damage to the international prestige of London, which is so fond of posing as a defender of human rights and a champion of civil liberties. Accordingly, Britain's efforts, said the author, are now being aimed at forestalling a judicial decision at any price.

On February 10 the writer described as pathetic an attempt by Mr. Silkin to put the allegations into the context of the continuing terrorism in Northern Ireland and added:

The British Attorney General did not, however, consider it possible to admit something else, namely that the hostile attitude of the Belfast and London authorities to the civil rights movement in Ulster was what caused the vicious circle of violence which no one can now break.

On February 11 *Pravda* said that the case had "thrown fresh light on the Northern Ireland tragedy and placed London before world opinion in the unenviable role of accused in a case concerning the violation of human rights."

Concluding his coverage of the first open court hearing on February 12, the writer informed his Soviet readers:

As I look through the documents concerning the Strasbourg hearings, it occurs to me that the best epitaph for this chronicle of vice and hypocrisy would be a maxim commonly used in Ulster: "The trouble with the English is that they cannot remember, the trouble with the Irish is that they cannot forget."

Football rowdiness healthy, Oxford psychologist says

By Peter Godfrey

As police take elaborate precautions against football hooliganism at today's FA Cup semi-final matches, an Oxford psychologist has claimed that an understanding of football crowd rituals could make police surveillance largely unnecessary.

South Yorkshire police will keep the closest watch on the game between Leeds United and Manchester United at Hillsborough. Police leave have been cancelled and £15,000 spent on crowd control.

Mr. Rees, in the dual role of Home Secretary and Leeds United supporter, will be among observers watching for goals and the recurring spectre of crowd violence. Local bus crews have refused to operate afternoon services.

Despite the extreme measures generated by fear of marauding supporters, Mr. Peter Marsh, a social psychologist at Oxford University, suggested yesterday that police intervention fostered violence rather than curbing it among

normally harmless expressions of aggression on football terraces.

He said: "Football crowds provide a fairly orderly ritual framework within which the fans can express their competitive striving for masculine dominance. They have their own code of conduct which is very few steps outside those we are unerringly branded as 'nutters'."

Rowdy behaviour among rival supporters, he thought, was healthy, and more usually took the form of an exchange of words than of blows. He added: "The encounters usually stop short of anything more severe than a bloody nose or a lost tooth, and society has always accepted that degree of aggression. The alternative would be more serious violence of a non-social kind."

Mr. Marsh is unscathed from three years of research on the terraces, except when he is ejected by the police while filming crowd behaviour.

Letters, page 15

Inquiry sought on council refuse collection accounts

From Robert Parker

Mr. Gordon Bayley, leader of the Liberals on Greater Manchester County Council, called yesterday for an investigation of aspects of accounting and spending during the council's refuse-collection department.

He said thousands, if not tens of thousands, of pounds of ratepayers' money had been lost through false overtime claims and inefficient purchasing of equipment.

He said he had factual evidence that men at some of the council's 63 refuse-tips were not working during the hours they were being paid. In addition, the council's engineering department had not invited competitive tenders for new equipment.

Mr. Bayley, who is leading an election campaign to save the 13 Liberal seats on the council,

said he had been in touch with the police "about certain other matters", on which he declined to elaborate.

He produced a photographic copy of a council work sheet for men employed at one tip. He said he visited the tip at 3.30 one afternoon, during which time overtime was being claimed, and was told by the watchman: "They all went home at midday."

On one worksheet for the week ended April 17 men at the tip had claimed between 20 and 25 hours overtime each on top of their basic 40 hours, Mr. Bayley said. He could not say how typical those figures were.

He added that men were probably taking home as much in overtime pay as they were getting in basic rates and that some were taking home about £6,000 a year.

Filibuster operation by two angry Labour MPs

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr. George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington, South and Finsbury, and Mr. Arthur Lewis, Labour MP for Newham, North-West, blocked government business for over an hour in the Commons last night. The filibuster may be repeated if the Government takes action to which Labour backbenchers object.

The MPs concerned were not keenly interested in the motions relating to the rights of establishment of dentists, advisory committees on dentists and public health officials, and to data processing, but they nevertheless challenged the Government's motions and acted as tellers.

Mr. Cunningham objected because the Government had not fulfilled assurances that had been given, he said, about the closure of two wards at St. Mark's Hospital, Islington. They had not been brought back into use at the beginning of the new financial year, as promised.

Mr. Lewis, who is also concerned about the hospital because his constituents use it, said his main objection was the Government's opposition to the Freedom of Information and Privacy Bill, which was down for second reading yesterday.

Cases waiting: Dr. Basil Morson, consultant pathologist at St. Mark's Hospital, said last night that because of the closure of the 14-bed women's ward at the end of last year there were 24 cases urgently awaiting admission for surgery (a Staff Reporter writes). "We do not think that any patients with the serious diseases we deal with, including cancer, should be put on waiting lists at all," he said.



make room for the old

Over the next three years, with extensions to our existing Homes, as well as buildings on two new sites, we hope to make room for 100 extra residents in our family. Only with your help can we go ahead in making this big effort to shorten our long waiting list. Please help generously and quickly. There is a desperate need to help these old people with care and love. Please send your gift urgently by FREEPOST (no stamp required) to Brian Callin, Dept. T Methodist Homes for the Aged, FREEPOST, LONDON SW1H 9BR.

Methodist Homes for the Aged
Telephone 01-930 8074
Secretary: Brian Callin M.A., B.Sc. Pastoral Director: Rev. Reginald W. Hopper.

London's two evening newspapers may merge

Continued from page 1

close union cooperation in coming to terms with new methods. Great savings can be made immediately in distribution costs for a merged paper. Talks on the rationalization of distribution for two separate titles confirmed previous impressions that there could be small only savings from such schemes.

Mr. Rupert Murdoch, who has made no secret of his wish for a new newspaper for his News International group, which owns the *Sun* and *News of the World*, is making no attempt to enter the lists for the *Standard*. He will be watching to see in what market the new evening paper settles and looking for a market gap for his own.

The *Sunday Express* and *Daily Express* will be strengthened by the sale of the *Standard*. Beaverbrook's position is healthier than for some time, with its principal debt to an American bank paid and with borrowings from British banks and Finance for industry on manageable terms.

The group, unlike Associated, with its interests in oil, research, leisure and other activities, has little income except from newspapers and would need either to contract or to overextend itself. A cash injection at this stage to clear some outstanding debts and to promote the *Daily Express* comes at the right time.

100,000 copies lost: More than 100,000 copies of the *Evening*

Standard were lost yesterday after union officials occupied the boardroom of Beaverbrook Newspapers, demanding a statement on the newspaper's future. Production of today's *Daily Express* and tomorrow's *Sunday Express* was threatened when *Evening Standard* printing workers refused to remove plates from the Beaverbrook presses.

Work went ahead at the *Daily Express* after Mr. Stevens agreed to the printing of a statement that no decision regarding the sale or merger of the *Evening Standard* had been reached.

In a joint statement last night, Beaverbrook and Associated Newspapers acknowledged that talks had been going on about serious difficulties, but added: "No agreement has been made. A meeting between unions and companies has been fixed for next week."

Journalists on the *Evening News* and *Evening Standard* will meet today in an effort to force fuller disclosures. The secretaries of all the Fleet Street unions affected will meet Mr. Stevens at their request next week.

Jail for teacher

Dennis Revell, aged 28, a teacher, of Pothill, Ashton-under-Lyne, Greater Manchester, was jailed at Bedford Crown Court yesterday for 12 months for having unlawful sexual intercourse with a pupil, aged 13.

£600,000 house

Spaniards Field, in Hampstead Garden Suburb, London, the home of Lord Schon, the Labour life peer who is chairman of the National Research Development Corporation, has been put on the market at £600,000.

Free collective chaos, Mr Steel says

By Our Political Reporter

Mr. Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said last night that those calling for a return to free collective bargaining were living in a dream world.

He told a meeting in Maidenhead that it would be free collective chaos. The next phase of pay policy must contain room for flexibility but maintenance of some control over incomes had widespread public support.

The same applied to control on prices. "We are a nation at war against inflation," he said. "We are a nation at war against inflation."

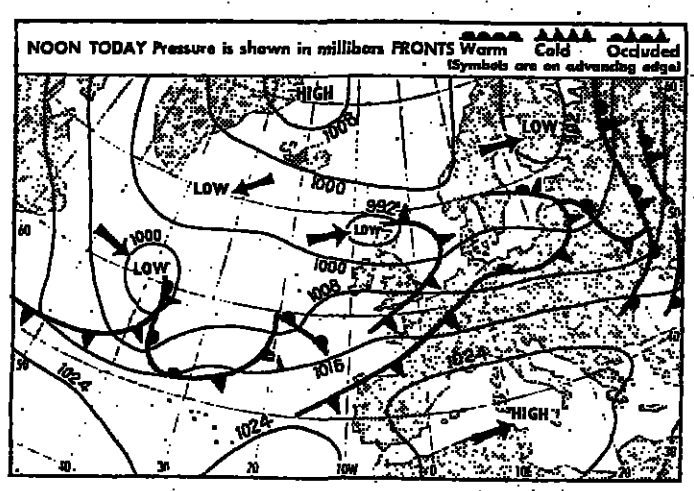
"Green pound" plea: Mr. Geraint Howells, Liberal spokesman on agriculture and a farmer, called on the Government yesterday to devalue the "green pound", by which EEC farm prices are expressed in sterling (Our Agricultural Correspondent writes). He told Mr. Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that farmers needed help on beef and pig prices.

Widow tricked into signing away £147,466

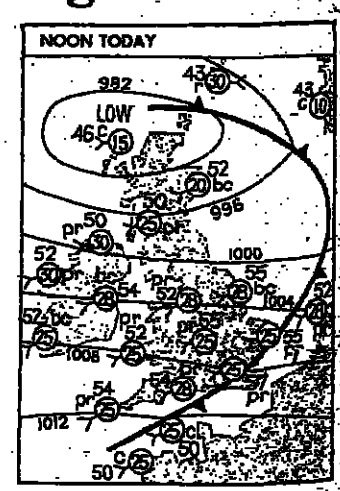
The former owner of an old people's home at Rhos-on-Sea, Cwyd, and a nursing sister abused the trust of a wealthy widow patient, Mr. Justice Laty said at Chester Crown Court yesterday. He gave the two women suspended sentences for tricking the widow into signing away her £147,466 fortune.

Mrs. Norah Owles, aged 62, was fined £5,000 and jailed for two years, suspended for two years. Her accomplice, Mrs. Beatrice Jones, aged 53, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, suspended for a year.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises: 5.49 am	Sun sets: 8.10 pm	Sun rises: 5.47 am	Sun sets: 8.12 pm
Moon sets: 12.3 am	Moon rises: 9 am	Moon sets: 12.49 am	Moon rises: 9.52 am
First quarter: April 26			
Lighting up: 8.40 pm to 5.17 am			
High water: London Bridge, 5.27 am, 6.8m (22.4ft); 5.41 pm, 6.8m (22.4ft); Avonmouth, 10.41 am, 12m (39.4ft); 10.47 pm, 11.8m (38.8ft); Dover, 2.25 am, 6.1m (20.1ft); 2.41 pm, 6.1m (19.9ft); Hull, 9.34 am, 6.7m (22ft); 9.58 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); Liverpool, 2.33 am, 8.5m (27.9ft); 2.54 pm, 8.2m (27ft).			
A W to SW unstable airstream covers Britain.			
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE England, East Anglia: Mostly bright, occasional showers; perhaps more general rain at first and in late evening; wind SW, fresh and blustery; max temp 14°C (57°F).			
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Variable cloud, occasional showers, probably more general rain towards evening; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 13°C (55°F).			
NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dumfries: Bright intervals, fair; rain, s, sun.			
Occasional showers; wind SW, fresh and blustery; max temp 13°C (55°F).			
Lake District, Isle of Man, SW and NW Scotland, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: In places, wind SW, heavy or strong and blustery; max temp 11°C (52°F).			
Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, heavy in places; wind mainly SW, strong at times; max temp 8°C (46°F).			
Central S, Central N, NW and E England, Midlands, N Wales: d, c, cloud; n, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.			



Bright intervals, occasional showers, probably more general rain in evening; wind SW, fresh and blustery; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Monday: Changeable. Sea crossings: 5 North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind, SW, fresh or strong; sea rough. St. George's Channel: Wind, SW, strong; sea rough. Irish Sea: Wind, SW, strong; gale; sea rough or very rough.

Yesterday: London: Temp: max, 7 am to 10 am, 11°C (52°F); min, 7 pm to 10 pm, 6.5 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.01in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 29.1, 1.011.5 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices: Australia, 100c; Canada, 100c; Hong Kong, 100c; India, 100c; Japan, 100c; New Zealand, 100c; South Africa, 100c; Switzerland, 100c; USA, 100c; West Indies, 100c.

Four-poster hospitality for visiting ministers

Mr. Harold Pearson, a member of the NUJ executive and a A employee, gave a warning

to accede to the NUJ's demand that copy or pictures should not be sent to newspapers involved in an official dispute would be to involve the PA in that dispute. Such requests are unacceptable, not only because they are contrary to policy but because they would destroy the independence, impartiality and integrity of the PA, which rests on resisting outside pressures or instructions from whatever source on the content and routing of copy.

Vaccination statement

The fairytale setting of Leeds Castle, in the countryside near Maidstone

Playboy Club against Acas

issues writ and union

these young people have not yet got a fully formed personality and outlook on life. They are particularly susceptible to reform and improvement, but equally, they are particularly vulnerable to

making needed for its own regulation. It was sensible not to tie the hands of the council too tightly.

Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, Under Secretary for Trade (Hackney Central, Lab), said there was a case for having some form of

Council Davis arrived at a decision making it an offence for a person wishing to describe himself as an insurance broker, without an amendment added the word "fully" to the explanation of which constituted an offence.

He said this met the point raised in a committee. A passport

Mr Clinton Davis said the point about confidentiality was a bit of

There were no powers in which Mr Biggs could have been arrested. Mr Biggs will not be allowed back on board any of the ships when some ships of the group return to Rio de Janeiro on April 23.

A motion by the committee for environment, public health and consumer protection was carried, welcoming the Commission proposal for a Community directive to harmonize member states' laws on materials and articles containing human health. It should be accepted by the council ministers.

Mr Jørgen Nielsen (Denmark) said that PVC of itself was dangerous but could contain rain secretions of vinyl chloride.

The aim of the directive is to set limits for the vinyl chloride content in materials as well as the presence of vinyl chloride in the products.

The motion was moved by Mr. John Evans (Newton, Lab.) who said that vinyl chloride was used in producing PVC plastic which had many uses including the packaging of chemicals. He said that small amounts could also migrate into the food. The aim of the

Tape played in coroner's court
Mrs Brenda Stacey, aged 45.

left an inquest at Merthyr Tydfil in tears yesterday after he had told the coroner that the voice on a tape recording was that of her husband, Robert Albert, who died on March 5

Mr Ben Hamilton, the East Glamorgan coroner, said he had no way of establishing that the recording was of Mr Stacey's voice. He recorded a verdict of suicide.

each 8oz jar, it was stated.

Garish and

shoddy jub

Free souvenirs

rs flood the
costing £495 had been made

market
appointment at the lack of con-

PVC contamination

Correction
A remark in a report of the field by-election campaign on Tuesday, that the Nationalist candidate "believes in the civil rights of all and helping the

they come, from bygone days
of chivalry, the royal beasts
and guarding guardian around our
ancient British throne", the
advertisement reads. Each
book costs £28.50.

relieving some of the pressure on London. There are plans to turn Fford Street, London, into a fun place to shop in during festival in June. The Co-opera-

announced how many of a certain item would be made, it would have been dishonourable to increase the number.

They found to their surprise that the goods were sold out

at the Design Centre in London, but several are sold out. The souvenirs were chosen by a panel of judges headed by the Prince of Wales and range from key rings and badges to

use of the arms, cipher and photographs, and the Lord Chamberlain has no control over the quality of the products because they do not have to be submitted for approval. The

that of her husband, Robert Albert, who died on March 5 in a railway track.

Mr Ben Hamilton, the East Glamorgan coroner, said he had to establish that the recording was correct.

Restaurants with moderate prices and able to serve disabled are included, together with details of facilities.

was of Mr Stacey's voice. He recorded a verdict of suicide.

WEST EUROPE



King Juan Carlos being warmly greeted at Stuttgart airport by Spanish guest workers. He is on an official visit to West Germany.

Italian minister warns student terrorists that they will be fought with guns and bombs

From Our Correspondent

Rome, April 22

Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Interior Minister, today warned students who shoot and bomb police that they will be fought with the same weapons.

It was an unexpectedly strong reaction to the urban guerrilla fighting round Rome University yesterday in which one policeman was shot dead and another seriously injured.

In future, Signor Cossiga said, student demonstrations with firearms and hand grenades would be treated as armed attacks on the state.

"I don't want to be misunderstood," he told journalists. "From now on I will be clear to those who attack the state with weapons that the state will respond in the same way. I want to be even clearer. We will no longer allow the sons of the Roman middle class to kill the sons of southern peasants."

This was an emotive reference to the fact that student extremists frequently come from comfortable middle class backgrounds while many policemen come from poor southern families.

Signor Cossiga said the increase in student violence, meaning the use of firearms and hand grenades, must be met by an "increase in preventive and repressive measures".

Students have denied that

they have used hand grenades, but there is plenty of evidence that they have made abundant use of petrol bombs.

Signor Cossiga issued his warning before the start of a special ministerial meeting which agreed to ban all demonstrations in the centre of Rome until May 25.

The ministers agreed also to speed up the preparation of special laws to deal with violence and crime. No details of these measures have yet been disclosed.

The university, meanwhile, was closed down and its senate was considering a suggestion to keep it closed for the rest of the academic year.

The most striking aspect of yesterday's incidents was the impression that they had been planned ahead. One Greek student said: "It was all so deliberate. They obviously had it all ready, the guns and the petrol bombs and the helmets they wore. There were students directing the fighting."

Those present agreed with Signor Cossiga's evaluation that the culprits were extremists from the "graffiti" situation of unrest and frustration among Italian students.

These groups appear, however, to be losing support in the universities. In Rome a student assembly, despite fist fights and strong verbal opposition from the extremists, condemned yesterday's violence. A

similar attitude was taken by moderate students at Bologna, where several faculties have been occupied.

The violence broke out after police, using tear gas, had cleared students out of four faculties they were occupying in protest at the Government's proposals for university reform.

The students claimed that the police had deliberately provoked violence by lobbing tear gas grenades at them in the refectory and elsewhere.

Whether by coincidence or intent, the incidents occurred as political parties were due to start talks which could lead to closer communist participation in the Government.

The talks should have started at the beginning of the week but have been held up by internal differences and hesitations in the Christian Democratic Party.

The Communists and Socialists are pressing for a clear-cut agreement between the minority Christian Democratic Government and the parties which support it in Parliament on its future programme.

The Communists would also like to see left-wing "technicians" included in the Cabinet. They maintain that the 10-month-old arrangement whereby they supported the Government without having any official voice in its policy must now be replaced by something more positive.

Offer to occupiers of church is rejected

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 22

Cardinal Marty, the Archbishop of Paris, has made a gesture of conciliation to the traditionalists who have occupied the church of St Nicolas du Chardonnet since the end of March.

He has offered them another place of worship until July 4, when M Jean Guirton, the Roman Catholic philosopher appointed as mediator by a Paris court on April 1, will submit his report. He added that this offer in no way implied a recognition of their claims.

The church, appropriately St Marie-Mediatrice, is on the outer boulevards, near the Porte des Lilas, north of Paris. It has been out of use for more than five years, since the construction of the Paris ring motorway. It was built by Cardinal Suhard, the archbishop at the time of the German occupation, as a result of a vow to erect a place of worship if Paris were spared destruction.

Cardinal Marty announced the granting of this church to the traditionalists after reaching an agreement with M Guirton, who recalled in a statement last night that the deadline set for the evacuation of St Nicolas by the court had been prolonged by a week until yesterday, at his request.

But the offer was rejected last night by Mgr Ducoudré-Bourget, one of the leaders of the traditionalists who said he would sue the cardinal before the ecclesiastical authorities.

"For 10 years we have been treated with contempt," he said. "The faithful from at least five parishes come to our services. There is no question of our transferring to one of the outlying churches of Paris. Let the forces of law and order come and throw us out."

At a press conference this morning at the offices of the archbishop, Mgr Georges Gilson, an auxiliary bishop, expressed regret that his "generous offer" had been rejected. The cardinal had made it in a "spirit of peace."

It was Mgr Ducoudré-Bourget's refusal to leave the church, justice would take its course. A bailiff would come to record the fact and the secular arm would then act as it thought fit. But it seems hardly likely that force will be used to expel the traditionalists.

Mgr Gilson said the leaders of the traditionalists would have to face up to their responsibilities.

The management of *Jyllands-Posten*, a national newspaper published in Aarhus, Jutland, has announced its withdrawal from the newspaper employers' association. The editor-in-chief, Mr Laust Jensen, has criticized the association for "embarking upon negotiations with a group of strike printers who are the Danish typographers' unions."

Other newspaper managers have also attacked the association, saying it is responsible for the national newspaper strike since its negotiations on behalf of *Bertelsmann Tidende*, which has been stopped since January 30, led to a sympathy strike that halted all newspapers which are members of the association.

Mr Jensen said the Copenhageners are displeased with their unions and feel that they have been drawn unfairly into a dispute which is only a matter for the Copenhagen press.

Mr Tindemans called on to form a new coalition

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, April 22

King Baudouin today invited Mr Tindemans, the caretaker Prime Minister, to form a new coalition government after last Sunday's general election in which the conservative Social Christian Party, led by Mr Tindemans, won a clear victory.

Mr Tindemans, who has been Prime Minister for the past three years, will now begin intensive consultations with the leaders of other parties.

He is expected to try to form a government either with the Socialists, who also increased slightly their representation in Parliament, or with the Liberals, who were in the last coalition. A third choice would be a grand coalition comprising all three main parties.

Mr Tindemans is known to want to form a new government as soon as possible to tackle the country's ailing economy and resolve, once and for all, Belgium's language problems.

With the Socialists, the Social Christian Party would have a two-thirds majority in the Lower House. This would be sufficient to introduce constitutional changes of the kind likely to be required in any new devolutionary scheme designed to meet the aspirations of the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.

Final results (number of seats before the elections is shown in brackets).

Social Christians	80	(72)
Socialists	62	(59)
Liberals	33	(36)
Volkswaen	20	(22)
Front Democratique des Francophones	10	(9)
Rassemblement Wallon	5	(10)
Communists	2	(4)
Total	212	(212)

Agreement hope in Danish newspaper strike

From Geoffrey Dodd

Copenhagen, April 22

Agreement appeared to be close in the Danish newspaper dispute today as the organizations representing newspaper and printing managements negotiated under growing pressure from their members.

Almost a dozen of the newspapers closed since April 1 by unofficial strikes have announced that they will publish at the weekend or on Monday even if the strike continues. Several have ordered their printers to return to work or consider themselves dismissed.

A number of printing union members in northern Jutland have resigned from their unions to become minor shareholders in the companies which employ them. Many have told their unions that they intend to return to work even if a settlement is not reached very soon.

Mr Tindemans called on to form a new coalition

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, April 22

King Baudouin today invited Mr Tindemans, the caretaker Prime Minister, to form a new coalition government after last Sunday's general election in which the conservative Social Christian Party, led by Mr Tindemans, won a clear victory.

Mr Tindemans, who has been Prime Minister for the past three years, will now begin intensive consultations with the leaders of other parties.

He is expected to try to form a government either with the Socialists, who also increased slightly their representation in Parliament, or with the Liberals, who were in the last coalition. A third choice would be a grand coalition comprising all three main parties.

Mr Tindemans is known to want to form a new government as soon as possible to tackle the country's ailing economy and resolve, once and for all, Belgium's language problems.

With the Socialists, the Social Christian Party would have a two-thirds majority in the Lower House. This would be sufficient to introduce constitutional changes of the kind likely to be required in any new devolutionary scheme designed to meet the aspirations of the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.

Final results (number of seats before the elections is shown in brackets).

Social Christians	80	(72)
Socialists	62	(59)
Liberals	33	(36)
Volkswaen	20	(22)
Front Democratique des Francophones	10	(9)
Rassemblement Wallon	5	(10)
Communists	2	(4)
Total	212	(212)

Mr Tindemans is known to want to form a new government as soon as possible to tackle the country's ailing economy and resolve, once and for all, Belgium's language problems.

With the Socialists, the Social Christian Party would have a two-thirds majority in the Lower House. This would be sufficient to introduce constitutional changes of the kind likely to be required in any new devolutionary scheme designed to meet the aspirations of the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities.

Final results (number of seats before the elections is shown in brackets).

Social Christians	80	(72)
Socialists	62	(59)
Liberals	33	(36)
Volkswaen	20	(22)
Front Democratique des Francophones	10	(9)
Rassemblement Wallon	5	(10)
Communists	2	(4)
Total	212	(212)

Mr Tindemans is known to want to form a new government as soon as possible to tackle the country's ailing economy and resolve, once and for all, Belgium's language problems.

Britain abstains in vote on guerrillas

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, April 22

Britain regretted being unable to vote for a proposal to give guerrillas prisoner of war status. The British delegation, led by David Hughes-Morgan, told a committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Humanitarian Laws of War. He was speaking after the proposal had been approved by 65 votes to two, with 13 abstentions, including Britain.

"It must be appreciated that any combatant who violates the rules contained in the article, does become liable to trial and punishment," he said. "He loses his combatant status and therefore he is treated as a person who does not have the right to engage in armed conflict, even though he will be accorded rights equivalent to those contained in the Third Convention of 1949."

He said the British delegation during working group discussions on the guerrilla question, had "tried to create a balance between on the one hand the protection of the civilian population and on the other hand the desire to accord humanitarian protection to prisoners of war to a greater number of combatants."

"In the case of guerrilla fighters, these considerations must of necessity be opposed to each other. Any failure to distinguish between the combatant and the civilian can only put the latter at risk."

"It is our view that this risk may well become unacceptable if an unsatisfactory interpretation is given to certain parts of this article."

Voting figures were: FOR: Afghanistan, Algeria, West Germany, Saudi Arabia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

AGAINST: Brazil, Israel, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

ABSTAINING: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

COUNTRIES NOT PRESENT: India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mali, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

British tourists injured in Malta

Valletta, April 22—Ten Britons were injured today when a tourist coach crashed into a building at the Blue Grotto site in Zurrieq, eight miles from here.

The brakes apparently failed just before the start of a steep hill leading to the site from where tourists are taken by boat to the grotto out at sea.

OVERSEAS

Shipping nations in moves to drive 'cowboy' tanker operators from the high seas

By Michael Bailey

Shipping Correspondent

The "cowboy" tanker operator could be driven from the high seas by the early 1980s as a result of important new initiatives taken by world shipping countries in London this week.

They are demanding stricter standards for both the construction and operation of tankers. They want tougher and more effective methods of inspection and enforcement designed to banish the ill-maintained ship and half-trained crew from international trade and cut down radically on tanker accidents and pollution.

A key proposal is that put forward by Britain for an international task force of inspectors under United Nations control available to all countries, including offending flags which have hitherto pleaded inability to enforce standards.

The meeting was called by the United Nations London-based Maritime Commission (IMCO) largely at the instigation of the United States after President Carter's call last month for stringent unilateral measures against rogue tankers in the

absence of urgent global action.

Those present included not only leading maritime states like the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan, but also Liberia whose ships, with those of other flags of convenience, have figured prominently in the rash of recent tanker accidents that have inflamed American public opinion.

In an effort to push ahead fast, President Carter has instructed Mr Brock Adams, the American Secretary of Transportation, to submit detailed proposals for safer tankers to a further IMCO meeting next month. These are expected to include compulsory double bottoms on all new vessels over 20,000 tons, and on both new and existing vessels segregated ballast tanks, inert gas systems, backup radar and improved emergency steering.

The high cost of converting existing ships to conform—up to \$5m apiece—would almost certainly lead to the mass scrapping of older vessels and an end to the tanker surplus. By the same token, these measures are likely to be most strongly opposed by commercial shipping interests and some governments.

But if they, or equivalent steps, fail to win international acceptance at a full-scale conference to be called by IMCO next February, the United States will almost certainly press ahead unilaterally, at the same time stepping up surveillance by the Coast Guard and detaining or banning any sub-standard ship seeking to visit its shores.

The moves started this week mark the biggest turning point in IMCO's history. Mr Chandrika Prasad, the Secretary-General, said yesterday. World opinion was now ripe for decisive moves against sub-standard tankers and he was convinced that a package deal covering ship standards, crew standards and tougher enforcement would be acceptable to world governments.

Any state failing to conform with the new standards would be exposed to world view, and its ships subject to inspection and exclusion by the United States and other maritime and oil-consuming states.

Full implementation of new measures would probably take five years, Mr Prasad said, but meanwhile states were actively stepping up surveillance under widespread powers already available under existing IMCO conventions.

\$200 award for shooting robbers is criticized

From Peter Stratford

New York, April 22

Controversy has flared here over the question whether a \$200 award should be given to anyone trying to shoot at robbers. A local gun club thinks that they should, but city officials are strongly opposed to the idea.

The gun club is the Federation of Greater New York Pistol and Rifle Clubs, which recently announced it would make a \$200 (\$120) award to be known as the "courageous citizens award" to robbery victims who shot and killed their attackers.

The plan was criticized by Mr Abraham Beame, the Mayor of New York, and Mr Michael Cogan, the Commissioner of Police, who said that half the citizens who got into such gun battles lost. The award was even given a cool reception by the National Rifle Association, to which the federation is affiliated.

The first three people to whom the award was offered refused it. But Mr Zygmunt Soroka, a 67-year-old immigrant from Czechoslovakia, who says he has previously served in the Polish, British and Israeli armies, told a press conference yesterday he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Soroka said he had accepted it. He brought the pistol, which is legally registered, with him and explained that he had critically wounded one of two men who had tried to rob him.

He said he would give the \$200 to the National Rifle Association. Mr Gerald Preiser, executive director of the Gun Club Federation, said that contrary to earlier statements, the award was not specially for dealing with armed self-defence, including killing only when necessary.

Mr Carter defends energy saving plan

Continued from page 1

oil they needed as Americans conserved more.

All this, together with his urging that limits be placed on nuclear fuel reprocessing, made for a very complicated interrelationship, Mr Carter said. Such matters would be high on the agenda for the industrial democracies' summit in London next month.

The President also agreed that the overall economic impact of his energy-saving programme was uncertain. The "worst" reckoning was that it would have no adverse impact on employment.

An initial White House estimate had asserted that the programme might stimulate the economy, but Mr Carter retreated. He also said the measures might cause an extra half per cent a year inflation but all estimates were still tenuous.

Mr Carter was appearing for the sixth time in eight days on national television, and he acknowledged that this might be annoying to his critics. He said he was not opposed to the Senate's attempt to maintain the stimulative business investments tax credit this year.

The President abandoned it

last week, together with the individual income tax rebate, on the ground that the economy was doing well enough without it.

Turning briefly to foreign matters, President Carter contradicted the State Department and said it was "highly unlikely" that he would agree to give tanks to the Zaire Army.

The proposals, disclosed in Congress late yesterday, to send tanks and armoured personnel carriers, came from a year-old study, he said. The matter had not yet come to his attention.

Mr Carter said some "stabilizing" had been observed lately in Shaba, formerly Katanga. His best information remained that the Katangan invaders were trained in Angola by Cubans but there was no "concrete evidence" that any Cuban had accompanied them into Zaire.

Mr Carter also got in a dig at some recent public criticism of his policies by former President Ford, although he professed that he felt neither "threatened nor disturbed".

He said Mr Ford had told him that his criticisms would be made in private and said this was historically the way of former Presidents.

Indonesia foils Muslim plot

From Our Correspondent

Jakarta, April 22

Police today they had arrested six men who were plotting to blow up Indonesia's biggest electric power station on May 2, the day of the country's general election.

According to a police spokesman, the six men were former members of the banned right-wing Darul Islam movement, which wanted to set up an Islamic state in Indonesia. They were planning to blow up the power station at Laskibung, which provides electricity for

most of West Java, including Jakarta.

Their aim was to divert attention from the election, he added.

Earlier this week troops foiled an attempt by 2,000 Muslims to attack the Jakarta Hilton hotel after an election campaign rally held by the opposition Muslim Party.

The Muslims threatened to attack the hotel after three men had been arrested for cutting loudspeaker cables used at the rally. —Reuters.

Watergate decision leaked at US Supreme Court

From Fred Emery

Washington, April 22

A most unusual "leak" has occurred at the Supreme Court during the trial of the United States, inevitably, it concerns Watergate.

The presidency may leak information, as does the Congress. But this august "coequal" branch of the government is supposedly without fault.

Yet the National Public Radio, in a report "confirmed" by *The New York Times* today, says that the judges, at their secret Friday session last week, voted not to hear the main Watergate appeals and were asked by Chief Justice Warren to reconsider the matter today.

There is high disapprobation in the court's chambers. "It is our practice not to comment on matters that may or may not be before the justices' conference," a spokesman said.

However, it is a fact that the main Watergate trial appeal was discussed last Friday, in the justices' closed conference, and is down for discussion again today.

Since only the justices attend the conferences—not even clerks are allowed in—the source of the leak is a cause for rather limited speculation. Only eight of the nine justices voted.

The case concerns the appeals against conviction for conspiracy and perjury during the Watergate cover-up scandal by Mr John Mitchell, Mr H. R. Haldeman, President Nixon's chief of staff, and Mr John Ehrlichman, President Nixon's most powerful advisers. Essentially they claim that their trial was unfair because of prior publicity, and trial irregularities by Judge John Sirica.

Mr Vorster acts to bypass Swapo

From Nicholas Ashford

Johannesburg, April 22

Direct talks between representatives of five Western powers and a delegation from the multi-ethnic Turnhalle conference on Namibia (South-West Africa) are expected to take place in Cape Town next week.

Dr Owen consults America on Rhodesia conference

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has now started his consultations with the United States Administration about calling a constitutional conference on Rhodesia.

Yesterday, he saw Mr David Aaron, deputy special assistant to President Carter on national security affairs, and next week a team of American officials will be in London for further talks at the Foreign Office.

OVERSEAS

Nine killed in Karachi as Army opens fire on protesters defying ban on demonstrations

From Richard Wigg

Islamabad, April 22

The imposition of martial law in three of Pakistan's biggest cities got off to a bad start today. In Karachi nine people were killed when, according to eye-witness reports, the Army opened fire on an opposition procession, made up mostly of students who were demonstrating in spite of a ban on demonstrations.

By tonight the unofficial death toll in incidents throughout the country numbered at least 16.

Karachi, Hyderabad and Lahore, the capital of Punjab, were put under martial law last night. The Government today also reimposed a curfew on Lyallpur, the second most important industrial city in Punjab after two people had been killed in clashes.

The city's military administrator immediately warned the population that Army patrols had orders to shoot anyone out of doors other than people on officially approved essential services, who were given special Army passes.

In the Karachi shootings eye-witnesses said the procession, numbering about 400 to 500

people, had gone to a mosque for Friday prayers. Then as they started demonstrating the Army opened fire. Besides the seven people killed on the spot, two died from injuries on the way to hospital and 15 others were wounded. Troops were reported to have taken away the bodies.

The Karachi Army administrator's first order, banned all public meetings, and forbade the carrying of any arms or offensive weapons and prohibited the use of any loud-speakers except those of mosques.

The curfew, which is indefinite, was raised for a couple of hours to permit Friday prayers. Looters have been warned they will be shot on sight.

Elsewhere in the country, the opposition National Alliance succeeded in expected with its call for a general strike. Shops were shut, even in Rawalpindi and Islamabad where there is a large population of Government employees.

Last night's Government statement included the phrase that martial law was being imposed in the three cities "in the first instance."

The People's Party members

of the National Assembly after a three-hour meeting at the Assembly here, expressed their "unflinching faith and confidence" in the leadership of Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, tonight, Mr Tahir Mohammad Khan, the Information Minister, told reporters afterwards. The issue of the Prime Minister's resignation had not even been mentioned, he said.

Because of the strike, the Air Force had specially flown in pro-government MPs and senators from Karachi and Punjab. Mr Khan said 153 of the 173 People's Party MPs had attended. Four People's Party MPs have resigned their seats and six Government seats have been declared void by the Election Commission for alleged vote rigging.

Reflecting perhaps the present state here, the country's board in the entrance of the Pakistan Parliament today gave a warning: "The carrying of weapons in the Assembly building is strictly forbidden."

Meanwhile, the National Alliance leadership, meeting today in Lahore, issued a statement saying it "will not challenge the declaration of martial law at this stage."

Mr Rabin takes a holiday to obey law

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, April 22

Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, handed over the reins of office today to Mr Shimon Peres, his Defence Minister, who is the Labour Party's choice as party leader in the general election on May 17.

Mr Rabin renounced his party's nomination for a second term and, in effect, stepped down from office after it was disclosed he held shares in an American account in violation of currency restrictions.

Due to a legal quirk, he is prevented from resigning because he has been a caretaker prime minister since December 21, when he resigned and brought down the Government. The law does not allow a minister in a caretaker government to resign.

To stay within the law and yet yield to pressure that he step down at once in favour of Mr Peres, Mr Rabin went on an extended holiday and transferred his authority and functions to Mr Peres. His leave of absence will not exempt him from his constitutional responsibility as Prime Minister, however.

Mr Rabin and his successor today held the last of a series of meetings to arrange for the transfer of authority. Mr Peres will preside at the next Cabinet meeting on Sunday. He will not take over Mr Rabin's desk however, and will work in his office at the Defence Ministry. Mr Rabin's personal aides will remain in their posts, but report to Mr Peres.

An official has been assigned to maintain liaison between the men and to keep Mr Rabin informed.

According to an aide, he will remain in Jerusalem as a deputy and has indicated that he would like to be a member of the parliamentary foreign affairs and security committee.

A source close to him said he will be interested in offers from publishers, as he has to raise £16,000 to pay fines imposed on him and his wife for currency irregularities.

Mr Rabin and his successor today held the last of a series of meetings to arrange for the transfer of authority. Mr Peres will preside at the next Cabinet meeting on Sunday. He will not take over Mr Rabin's desk however, and will work in his office at the Defence Ministry. Mr Rabin's personal aides will remain in their posts, but report to Mr Peres.

An official has been assigned to maintain liaison between the men and to keep Mr Rabin informed.

According to an aide, he will remain in Jerusalem as a deputy and has indicated that he would like to be a member of the parliamentary foreign affairs and security committee.

A source close to him said he will be interested in offers from publishers, as he has to raise £16,000 to pay fines imposed on him and his wife for currency irregularities.

Mr Rabin and his successor today held the last of a series of meetings to arrange for the transfer of authority. Mr Peres will preside at the next Cabinet meeting on Sunday. He will not take over Mr Rabin's desk however, and will work in his office at the Defence Ministry. Mr Rabin's personal aides will remain in their posts, but report to Mr Peres.

An official has been assigned to maintain liaison between the men and to keep Mr Rabin informed.

According to an aide, he will remain in Jerusalem as a deputy and has indicated that he would like to be a member of the parliamentary foreign affairs and security committee.

A source close to him said he will be interested in offers from publishers, as he has to raise £16,000 to pay fines imposed on him and his wife for currency irregularities.

Peking's envoy walks out of Kremlin rally

Moscow, April 22—Mr Wang

China-ching, China's acting ambassador in Moscow, walked out of a Kremlin rally in protest against a senior Soviet ideologist launched the attack on Peking by a politician here since the death of Chairman Mao last September.

Mr Wang, the chargé d'affaires, left after Mr Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the Communist Party's central committee, accused China of damaging the cause of peace.

Mr Zimyanin holds responsibility in the party for ideology and culture. His speech, at a rally marking the 10th anniversary of the death of Lenin, was greeted with prolonged applause from his audience, which included Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief.—Reuter.

New Chilean offer to swap prisoners with Russia

From Our Correspondent

Copenhagen, April 22

The Chilean Government is prepared to exchange 13 of its political prisoners, all of them members of the Chilean Communist Party, for an equal number of prisoners currently held in Soviet camps, the International Sakharov Committee announced here today.

The committee is named after Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet Nobel peace prize winner and human rights campaigner.

The committee started their negotiations which led to the exchange last December of Señor Luis Corydon, the Chilean Communist Party leader for Mr Vladimir Bukovsky, a Soviet dissident.

During these negotiations the Chilean Government also proposed that Señor Jorge Montt, who is held in Chile, should be exchanged for Señor Rubert Matos, who is imprisoned in Cuba. Since the Cuban Government failed to react to this proposal the Sakharov Committee suggested that an exchange be made with the Soviet Union again.

In a letter to the committee, the Chilean Government has now stated that it is willing to exchange 13 Chilean political prisoners for a similar number of Soviet prisoners, and urges the committee to forward the proposal through its own channels.

Most of the Soviet prisoners are understood to be ill. The Sakharov Committee knows that an exchange he made with the Soviet Union again.

In a letter to the committee, the Chilean Government has now stated that it is willing to exchange 13 Chilean political prisoners for a similar number of Soviet prisoners, and urges the committee to forward the proposal through its own channels.

Chinese leader emphasizes need to industrialize

Peking, April 22—A

national conference on industry, the first of its kind since People's China was founded in 1949, was opened on Wednesday at the Tachung oil field in north-east China by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The New China news agency, which reported the event today, said the conference was attended by 7,000 delegates.

Mr Li Hsien-shan, Deputy Prime Minister, who is an economic expert, speaking at the opening ceremony, called for "a race against time to build China into a powerful, modern socialist country."

Mr Li called for the mobilization of the whole party and country to quicken the pace of industrial development. He recalled Mao's statement, soon after China became a communist country, that it would surpass the United States economically "in several dozen years."

Learning from the Tachung "model" unit, Mr Li said would "greatly speed up China's industrial growth and economic strength and national defence capacity."

"A world war is bound to break out some day," he said.—Agence France-Presse.

Chinese leader emphasizes need to industrialize

Peking, April 22—A

national conference on industry, the first of its kind since People's China was founded in 1949, was opened on Wednesday at the Tachung oil field in north-east China by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The New China news agency, which reported the event today, said the conference was attended by 7,000 delegates.

Mr Li Hsien-shan, Deputy Prime Minister, who is an economic expert, speaking at the opening ceremony, called for "a race against time to build China into a powerful, modern socialist country."

Mr Li called for the mobilization of the whole party and country to quicken the pace of industrial development. He recalled Mao's statement, soon after China became a communist country, that it would surpass the United States economically "in several dozen years."

Learning from the Tachung "model" unit, Mr Li said would "greatly speed up China's industrial growth and economic strength and national defence capacity."

"A world war is bound to break out some day," he said.—Agence France-Presse.

Aboriginal state governor quits

Adelaide, April 22—Sir

Douglas Nicholls, Australia's first Aboriginal state governor, announced his resignation today because of ill health.

Sir Douglas, aged 70, became Governor of South Australia only four months ago. He was partially paralysed by a heart attack in January.—Reuter.

ADVERTISEMENT

KIM IL SUNG

ON SOME PROBLEMS OF OUR PARTY'S JUCHE IDEA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC'S INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL POLICIES

Answers to the Questions Raised by Journalists of the Japanese Newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun" September 17, 1972



On some problems of the Juche idea

You requested me to tell how the Juche idea came out. In a nutshell, the idea of Juche is the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for heaving out one's own destiny.

We are not the author of this idea. Every Marxist-Leninist has this idea. I have just laid a special emphasis on this idea.

How timely the necessity of establishing Juche is felt and how much emphasis is laid on it may depend on people and on the social and historical backgrounds of a country.

In the course of my struggle for the freedom and independence of our country I came to have a firm conviction that we must and could work on our own destiny with our own efforts. Our struggle was hard and complex. We had to solve everything by ourselves and use our own wisdom to formulate the lines and methods of struggle as well.

When we were naturally underwent indescribable difficulties and had to overcome harsh trials. In this course, however, we achieved noble experiences and lessons that cannot be bartered for anything. We realized that the simple and easy working masses, if only brought to revolutionary awareness, could display a really great force and the road to capitalism or the road to socialism or the road to their own efforts in any adverse and arduous conditions.

Our situation was extremely difficult right after liberation. We had no experience in running the state or managing the economy. Our country was very backward, and we were divided into north and south at that. We had no place to ask for the ready-made solution to the problem of building a country under this difficult situation.

The first problem that confronted us was whether to take the road to capitalism or the road to socialism, in order to get out of this wretchedness quickly.

The road to capitalism meant predation, exploitation and oppression. This would not only prevent us from rousing the broad masses of the proletariat to the building of a new country, but also involve a great danger of our country being again subordinated by another imperialism. It is evident, therefore, that we could not follow the road to capitalism.

However, we could not take the road to socialism immediately. It would be good for us to go to socialism, but we would be unable to do so with our subjective desire alone. We were faced with the immediate necessity of solving the revolution which must be solved before going over to socialism. So we could not just imitate the socialist system.

From the outset we had to use our own brains to determine our political system that would be in the interests of the working class and other sectors of the working masses and be able to rally the broad people and spread reform way to carry out democratic socialist reforms that would conform with the specific conditions of our country. Accordingly, we adopted the road to socialism, and we went to farm villages and stayed many days with peasants, delving into its methods that would be in the interests of the broad people.

Our experience showed that endeavouring to solve our problems in this way to suit our actual conditions was much better than copying foreign things mechanically. Even our post-liberation struggle for the building of a new country proved the correctness of our Juche idea and increased our faith in this idea.

Then, we waged the harsh struggle to resist the U.S. imperialism, and our country was completely reduced to ashes. This placed us in a very difficult situation in building socialism.

The U.S. imperialists destroyed not only the dwellings, houses and property of workers and peasants but also the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs and the people's lives. They even destroyed the socialist revolution, our nation's eliminated the capitalists and rich peasants by means of expropriating them, but we had no need to do so. Since immediately after the war, we had been pursuing the policy of encouraging the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs, and the people's lives, and we had no need to do so. Since immediately after the war, we had been pursuing the policy of encouraging the economy of the small and medium entrepreneurs, and the people's lives, and we had no need to do so.

Proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist proposition that co-operation, even based on primitive techniques, is far superior to the individual economy, and considering the actual fact that our peasants badly needed to work together to free themselves from the difficult situation, we adopted an original method—boldly pushing ahead with the socialist transformation of agriculture before industrialization. As regards the small and medium entrepreneurs and rich peasants we also chose a unique way—embracing them in co-operation and remoulding them on socialist lines because there was no necessity to expropriate them.

Life again proved the correctness of our Party's line of solving all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country without recourse to any ready-made formula or proposition.

Through this course we have been more deeply convinced

that the most correct stand and attitude to maintain in the revolution and construction is to solve all problems in the interest of our people and in conformity with the specific conditions of our country, believing in and relying on our own strength with the conscious masses of the masters of the revolution.

Our revolution has traversed and is traversing a very complicated and difficult road. Whenever we were confronted with difficulties and ordeals, we maintained the attitude of a master toward the revolution and thereby achieved glorious victories. This process made our conviction still more unshakable—a conviction that only by firmly relying on the people and adhering to the revolutionary stand of the working class and creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the realities of one's country.

You asked me whether you may understand that the Juche idea is embodied as independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy, and self-defence in national defence. Your understanding is quite correct.

Establishing Juche means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands.

Revolution and construction are a work for the masses of the people, and a work that has to be carried out by themselves. Therefore, the transformation of nature and society demands a responsible attitude and position and creative activity.

Basing itself on the interests of our people and on the interests of our revolution, our Party has always maintained a firm independent stand of mapping out all policies and lines with its own efforts and relying on its own strength to solve all problems in the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance.

Our Party has always been able to win victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to solve all problems by themselves and to overcome all difficulties and reserves by themselves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and embracing the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand is the role as a master and the role as a master is the independent stand. In fact, the role as a master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand is the role as a master and the role as a master is the independent stand. In fact, the role as a master and the role as a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects.

What is most important in adhering to the independent stand is to firmly guarantee independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy, and self-defence in national defence. Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence, he loses his life. He is called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being. If he is forsaken by society and severed of political independence, though he is alive, he is virtually dead as a social human being. That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die in the fight for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery.

Ignoring independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy, and self-defence in national defence, and trying to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from all forms of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

In order to become the master of his own destiny, a

people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks revolve around the Juche idea, narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and industry, and to free them from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the Juche idea. We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution and construction in the future. Therefore, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of the revolution.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the Juche idea is the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always a people and people create the means of living and improve their conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be masters of their own destiny. In the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the education of youth and children, and the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Education is a process in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on the education of youth and children. Education is an important aspect of the work with men.

Our education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first be trained in their consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideology and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art, the men in our era of socialist construction cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural development can they possess a social being. They participate in all aspects of social life as masters and masters of their own destiny. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the most important matter to education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with revolutionary knowledge and skills that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in revolutionary way. All activities and actions are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent intellect, he cannot be regarded as utterly useful and mentally disabled in our revolutionary era. Therefore, our Party always places the highest priority to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary way.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of remoulding their ideology. When they learn to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use. They must be equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary spirit and work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should teach them to be useful and that all youth and children should grow up into a new type of people, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of property, and take social responsibility in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal compulsory secondary education. When this has been carried out, our new rising generation will grow up into able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than an elementary technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in remoulding the ideology of the young generation, classifying all society and advancing our socialist construction.

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the Juche idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake. It is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country. We have a deep understanding of the Juche idea. It is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks revolve around the Juche idea, narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and industry, and to free them from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the Juche idea. We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution and construction in the future. Therefore, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of the revolution.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the Juche idea is the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always a people and people create the means of living and improve their conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be masters of their own destiny. In the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the education of youth and children, and the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Education is a process in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on the education of youth and children. Education is an important aspect of the work with men.

Our education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first be trained in their consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideology and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art, the men in our era of socialist construction cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural development can they possess a social being. They participate in all aspects of social life as masters and masters of their own destiny. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the most important matter to education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with revolutionary knowledge and skills that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in revolutionary way. All activities and actions are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent intellect, he cannot be regarded as utterly useful and mentally disabled in our revolutionary era. Therefore, our Party always places the highest priority to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary way.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of remoulding their ideology. When they learn to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use. They must be equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary spirit and work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should teach them to be useful and that all youth and children should grow up into a new type of people, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of property, and take social responsibility in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal compulsory secondary education. When this has been carried out, our new rising generation will grow up into able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than an elementary technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in remoulding the ideology of the young generation, classifying all society and advancing our socialist construction.

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the Juche idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake. It is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country. We have a deep understanding of the Juche idea. It is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks revolve around the Juche idea, narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and industry, and to free them from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the Juche idea. We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution and construction in the future. Therefore, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of the revolution.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the Juche idea is the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always a people and people create the means of living and improve their conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be masters of their own destiny. In the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the education of youth and children, and the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Education is a process in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on the education of youth and children. Education is an important aspect of the work with men.

Our education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first be trained in their consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideology and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art, the men in our era of socialist construction cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural development can they possess a social being. They participate in all aspects of social life as masters and masters of their own destiny. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the most important matter to education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with revolutionary knowledge and skills that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in revolutionary way. All activities and actions are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent intellect, he cannot be regarded as utterly useful and mentally disabled in our revolutionary era. Therefore, our Party always places the highest priority to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary way.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of remoulding their ideology. When they learn to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use. They must be equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary spirit and work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should teach them to be useful and that all youth and children should grow up into a new type of people, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of property, and take social responsibility in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal compulsory secondary education. When this has been carried out, our new rising generation will grow up into able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than an elementary technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in remoulding the ideology of the young generation, classifying all society and advancing our socialist construction.

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the Juche idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake. It is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country. We have a deep understanding of the Juche idea. It is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks revolve around the Juche idea, narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and industry, and to free them from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the Juche idea. We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution and construction in the future. Therefore, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of the revolution.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the Juche idea is the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always a people and people create the means of living and improve their conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be masters of their own destiny. In the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the education of youth and children, and the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Education is a process in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on the education of youth and children. Education is an important aspect of the work with men.

Our education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first be trained in their consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideology and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art, the men in our era of socialist construction cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural development can they possess a social being. They participate in all aspects of social life as masters and masters of their own destiny. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the most important matter to education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with revolutionary knowledge and skills that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in revolutionary way. All activities and actions are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent intellect, he cannot be regarded as utterly useful and mentally disabled in our revolutionary era. Therefore, our Party always places the highest priority to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary way.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of remoulding their ideology. When they learn to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use. They must be equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary spirit and work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should teach them to be useful and that all youth and children should grow up into a new type of people, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of property, and take social responsibility in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal compulsory secondary education. When this has been carried out, our new rising generation will grow up into able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than an elementary technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in remoulding the ideology of the young generation, classifying all society and advancing our socialist construction.

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the Juche idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake. It is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country. We have a deep understanding of the Juche idea. It is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks revolve around the Juche idea, narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and industry, and to free them from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the Juche idea. We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution and construction in the future. Therefore, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of the revolution.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the Juche idea is the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always a people and people create the means of living and improve their conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be masters of their own destiny. In the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the education of youth and children, and the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Education is a process in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on the education of youth and children. Education is an important aspect of the work with men.

Our education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first be trained in their consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideology and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art, the men in our era of socialist construction cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural development can they possess a social being. They participate in all aspects of social life as masters and masters of their own destiny. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the most important matter to education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with revolutionary knowledge and skills that will enable them to take part in the revolution and construction as masters.

The most important thing in training and educating people is to remould their ideology in revolutionary way. All activities and actions are determined by their ideology. If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his excellent intellect, he cannot be regarded as utterly useful and mentally disabled in our revolutionary era. Therefore, our Party always places the highest priority to remoulding people's ideology in a revolutionary way.

In the education of youth and children, we should give top priority to the work of remoulding their ideology. When they learn to work and do not serve the state and society, their knowledge and technique will be of no use. They must be equipped with socialist patriotism and the revolutionary spirit and work for their people and homeland instead of trying to get promoted or earn money; we should teach them to be useful and that all youth and children should grow up into a new type of people, who are eager to work, protect and take good care of property, and take social responsibility in the revolution and construction. This is the fundamental requirement of socialist pedagogy.

Today we are making great efforts to enforce universal compulsory secondary education. When this has been carried out, our new rising generation will grow up into able builders of socialism who are equipped with the essentials of revolutionary world outlook and have basic knowledge of nature and society and more than an elementary technical skill. This is of tremendous significance in remoulding the ideology of the young generation, classifying all society and advancing our socialist construction.

You requested me to make a detailed explanation of the Juche idea. But there is no end to it. All policies and lines of our Party emanate from the Juche idea and they embody this idea. The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake. It is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country. We have a deep understanding of the Juche idea. It is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality.

people from backbreaking labour, it is imperative to push ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution. These three tasks revolve around the Juche idea, narrow down the distinctions between light and heavy labour and between agricultural and industrial work, and free women from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with a fruitful life as the masters of the state and industry, and to free them from the heavy burdens of household chores by fully developing technical means and their own efforts. When they are carried out completely, arduous labour in town and country will be basically removed and the class difference in work between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated.

Next, you asked me to tell about the education of our youth and children in accordance with the Juche idea. We are greatly concerned for the education of youth and children because our youth and children are the reserves of our revolution who must carry forward the revolution and construction in the future. Therefore, there is no more important job than educating and training people for the progress of the revolution.

It is true that without the means of living people cannot live nor develop. In this sense, the Juche idea is the material foundation of social life. However, the means of living is always a people and people create the means of living and improve their conditions. Therefore, what is most important in the development of society is to train people to be masters of their own destiny. In the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the education of youth and children, and the work of remoulding men.

The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of his own destiny. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is the work done by them. Education is a process in the world and it is also man who is most powerful. All our work is for people and its success depends on the education of youth and children. Education is an important aspect of the work with men.

Our education is the work of training people to be social beings fully prepared mentally, morally and physically. In order to become social beings, they should first be trained in their consciousness. If the younger generation, who were born in this revolutionary era, are not armed with revolutionary ideology and are ignorant of science and technique or literature and art, the men in our era of socialist construction cannot be called social beings.

Only when people have ideological and cultural development can they possess a social being. They participate in all aspects of social life as masters and masters of their own destiny. This is why our Party always places greater emphasis on education than on any other work.

We regard as the most important matter to education the implementation of the principles of socialist pedagogy. The basic principle of socialist pedagogy is in training people to be reliable revolutionary workers equipped with revolutionary knowledge

History with Leeds and Liverpool

and Leeds have been unable to conceal their preoccupation with the City meeting in Sheffield. Indeed, Manchester United's colostrum coach them their admittedly faint chance of winning the championship and without Buchan, their influential captain, they are not likely to be able to win the Queen's Park Rangers on Tuesday.

Buchan's presence today will be crucial to their game. If he can keep the defence in order, they will be able to worry Leeds from midfield. Leeds will also be at their strongest, having announced yesterday that Jordan had been passed fit to join Clarke in facing Buchan. Twice this season Manchester United have been beaten in league matches but, by relaxing, they may have lost momentum, which is the essence of their style.

Leeds still have enormous experience within their team and this is their shield against the virility of the younger players. They may find Hill and Coppell difficult to restrain on the wings, but in the centre of the defence Madeley and McQueen can control Fearns and prevent a breakthrough. The outcome of today's matches, the final is already assured of a sound pedigree.

[illegible]

Shining through the gloom : Edmonds sweeps the ball to the boundary at Lord's yesterday

[illegible][illegible]

cannot be made until after that date and, if Blackheath should beat Maidenhead, then another major club, probably Richmond, would qualify. But the situation was further complicated by the fact that the Rectory Field was re-seeded for cricket early this month.

The Lancashire Cup final between Orrell and Liverpool, which carries automatic entry to the knock-out competition for the winners, is also being played to-morrow. Orrell's players have decided to put all their eggs into the Cup basket, so the club will forfeit their second XV in a friendly table match at late today.

Orrell's opponents, Liverpool, the Cup salvation a different route, through their best side against Swindon in a season's crucial contest this afternoon.

Elsewhere in England, the prize-fighting fruits seem on offer in the form of a match between Billy Mosley v Leicester and Northampton v Bath.

the top of two oars, but Brown then took three quick wickets. Bourne finally bowled Gurr, the batsman who had been the first to ball of the tenth over. There were 23 minutes left when Ware was bowled out. In Ames was a wicket, but only a few minutes were run out. But the outcome was obviously inevitable and at least a few minutes were left for Gurr for another bleak and miserable day in which to play cricket. Shortcomings common to batsmen in the first class of cricket could largely be discounted as once again heavy black clouds came to fill the sky. The rain fell by a bitterly cold and gusty wind. Several players in fact wore thick overalls and some flannels, with the exception of Gurr, who, although when he bated on Thursday, apparently, he wore a chest protector. The two cricket shirts, and five sweaters, were worn.

The ball's behaviour was consistently eccentric off the seam and both Gurr and Brown, the batsmen on view, at times obtained a few runs, but Gurr, whose promise was noticed

Rugby Union

Wooler v Aberdeen
Birkenhead Park v Bradford
Dunfermline v Edinburgh
Lancaster v Redruth
Leamington v Sydney
Liverpool v Glasgow
London v Bath
Lyons v Chesterham
Manchester v Leeds (7.0.5)
Nottingham v Leicester
Oxford v Gloucester
Preston v Newport Abbot
Raid v Headingley
Sale v Wakefield
St Helens v Hull
Thames Valley v Royal Navy
Tottenham v Oldham
Ulster v Wigan
York v Penryn (6.0)

Rugby League

Doncaster v Rotherham
Huddersfield v Burnley
Leeds v Wakefield
Marsden v Hunslet
Newcastle v Salford
Northampton v Halifax
Sheff Wednesd v Leeds
Sunderland v St Helens
Swinton v Rochdale
Warrington v St Helens

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Warrington v St Helens

Television highlight

BBC 1:

Football: Preview (12.30).
Ice Hockey: Stanley Cup (1.0).
Racing: Ultrasec races at 1.30, 2.0, 2.25, 3.5.
Gosport & BSA Championships (1.35).

BBC 2:

Equestrian: Badminton Horse Trials (2.5, 2.45, 3.12, 4.30).
Rugby: Sale v Warrington v St Helens (2.50).
Football: Match of the Day (10.20).

BBC 2:

Equestrian: Badminton Horse Trials (6.0).

By Our Real Tennis Correspondent

Howard Angus, having played through the racksmen with-
out winning a championship,
negotiated the defence of his real
tennis singles title in this week-end.
Having won the event for the past
17 years, Angus, aged 32, should
make it a dozen. His chief rival
is Alan Lovell, but so far this
year Lovell has been too busy
to appear. Angus has been
unable to much catch
impression on Angus, though he
is indisputably the second best
player in the country.

Ten players including Andrew
Windham, who has yet to fulfil
his promise of becoming a
squarescape from squash rackets
and very useful player, and Richard
Hooper, making a come-back after
illness, have been accepted into
the championship proper. Another
ix are in the process of qualify-
ing from a stable competition.

Three, John Clench, David Har-
vey and Stephen Waisel, came
through the qualifying rounds.
Michael Peacock who had already
qualified. Harvey was taken to a
third set by Hugo Robson before
being beaten in the final set.
Equipped with muscular trouble in
his racket arm.

RESULTS: Singles Championship.
Qualifying round: D. Waisel, H. Harvey,
J. Clench, S. Waisel.
Final: H. Harvey, S. Waisel.
Singles: H. Harvey, S. Waisel.
Singles: H. Harvey, S. Waisel.

Squash Rackets Correspondent

The outcome of the European amateur squash rackets championship depends on today's play-off between England and Sweden at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, England. Sweden have won all four previous championships. The home countries dominated the first two but in 1975 and 1976 Sweden finished first while Ireland and Wales. Yesterday Sweden beat Scotland and thus for the first time forced them into third place.

An equally interesting indication of the game's advance in Scandinavia came last Tuesday, when Finland played off with Ireland for fourth place. Finland showed us the way things were going when they beat Ireland 5-1. The Finns had a sixth in 1975 and seventh in 1976. Last Tuesday, they had a most luck, and made the most of it. Their luck lay in a morning's frost—while Wales were having a frost-match with Ireland.

In the afternoon, the fresh conditions helped Wales, who were therefore dropped to sixth place, their lowest position in five championships. The Finnish No 1, Jarmo Ruuska, was the best in the national tennis competition. He was a former long jumper who had become a commercial success and was a contemporary of Mark Cox, at Millfield. Jones has lived in Finland for 12 years.

Sweden have also had some

[illegible]

Utopia, \$14.00. **TABLE:** Myk
Utopia, Bidon and Pak Lok, \$5.45.

Saturday Review

Conquering Christie

by Emma Lathen

Agatha Christie is part and parcel of real life in the United States, in sickness and in health, in good times and bad. Two million Americans are currently in health-related institutions. At any given moment of the day it is safe to say that half of them are either having their temperature taken or reading an Agatha Christie. The librarian at a veterans' hospital in the Midwest reports her out-assorted Christies wear out faster than they can be replaced. The bookstore of a prominent New England teaching hospital stocks a hundred titles of which 45 are Christies—and always will be. At Boston's famous Lying-In Hospital it would be an adventurous friend who appeared during visiting hours bearing anything but an Agatha Christie. Mothers of twins probably expect two.

In the long twilight of life as well, our 22,431,000 senior citizens lean heavily on Agatha Christie. For the elderly confined to nursing and convalescent homes she is more than a prop. She is a necessity. Says the specialist charged with the bookmobile deliveries in the Denver area: "I put Agatha Christie right up there with Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security in making old age tolerable."

Even before the golden years, Agatha Christie comforts the unfortunate. In every year, Talking Books for the Blind puts 13 to 15 Agatha Christies on tapes and records. And far outnumbering the visually handicapped are the four million Americans in jail. The convict librarian at a major Federal Correctional Facility in California says: "She's the perfect escape reading. The only trouble is keeping her on the shelves. You can't trust some of these guys."

And what about that beleaguered band that has finished school, stayed out of jail, and not yet signed up for early retirement? Do they seize on the shrinking prime of life as a respite from the endless reading and re-reading of 85 novels? In a sense, they do. They turn to amateur theatricals or the problems of the world. But not a bookie for odds on the Christmas presentation of any suburban dramatic group, and he will offer you three to two that it is either *Witness for the Prosecution* or *The Mousetrap*. The New Republic has recently sided Dame Agatha for serious thinkers.

Age and state of pupillage may affect how one takes Agatha Christie—neat or with a flourish—but not, apparently, personal finances. Believing is now the rage and has made a mockery of Detroit's catchphrase: "We like baseball, hot dogs, apple pie and Chevrolet." Sports attendance is plummeting, hot dogs are selling at the price of steak, and automobile sales do not bear even a fraction. Apple pie and Agatha Christie remain American favourites, durable and recession-proof. Nor is this the first time. In 1931, when banks were collapsing all over the country, *Good Housekeeping* ran its first article on Mrs. Christie. In the hard years that followed, mounting unemployment, farm gluts and the flooding of the Mississippi River did not keep the *Saturday Review of Literature* and the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Time* magazine from following suit. *Time*, in fact, has paid Agatha Christie serious attention during every phase of the business cycle since, first, turning pointed. But then, so are most book readers, at least in this country. Coterie may be interested in the psyche; people still like stories. Agatha Christie is, *par excellence*, a storyteller.

Fortunately the second reason is less invidious. By making her works so quintessentially English, by becoming a chronicler of British small beer, Christie creates a special dimension of interest for her foreign audience, including Americans. Her intricate embroidery of domestic trivia obscures some of her consistent defects, such as shallow characterization and hackneyed situations. At the same time it leaves untouched her great strengths—the absolute mastery of puzzle, the glinting edge of humour, the accurate social eye. There are millions of us ready to arrest that this is a more than satisfactory trade-off.

A chorus of unanimity rises on at least one of these points. Friend and foe alike bow to the queen of the puzzle. Every Christie plot resolution has been hailed as a masterpiece of sleight-of-hand; she herself was a virtuoso of subterfuge. Tributes like these are heart-warming and deserved. They are not, however, altogether accurate. Agatha Christie's brilliance lies in her rare appreciation of the Laocoon complexities inherent in any standard situation. She herself rarely condescends to misdirect; she lets the cliché do it for her. When a sexually carnivorous young woman



Photograph by John Hedgecoe

else. The world has long accepted the fact that the lack of a Wren or a Bulfinch has never prevented people from erecting buildings. Instead they have settled for the nearest available craftsman, and left subsequent generations to discover the aesthetic excellence of the stone cottages in the Cotswolds and the wooden farmhouses of Vermont.

In the same sense, Agatha Christie has become a vernacular art form in her own right. And there is no doubt at all about the nature of her functionalism. She writes a readable book, a book that remains readable come hell or high water. This in itself is enough to explain her sales in the US in the world.

American enthusiasts of James Joyce or Virginia Woolf do not see it this way. An emboldened critic—as they have to be—they fight every inch of the way. Very well, they concede grudgingly, Agatha Christie is, on honest, reliable craftsmanship. What's so wonderful about that? Surely there are plenty of them around. What makes this one so attractive to the American reading public?

In some circles it is tedious to reply that readability is not really thick on the ground. Provocative, insightful, gritty... yes. Readable... no. Narrative thrust, as we must all admit, is hopelessly old-fashioned. But then, so are most book readers, at least in this country. Coterie may be interested in the psyche; people still like stories. Agatha Christie is, *par excellence*, a storyteller.

Fortunately the second reason is less invidious. By making her works so quintessentially English, by becoming a chronicler of British small beer, Christie creates a special dimension of interest for her foreign audience, including Americans. Her intricate embroidery of domestic trivia obscures some of her consistent defects, such as shallow characterization and hackneyed situations. At the same time it leaves untouched her great strengths—the absolute mastery of puzzle, the glinting edge of humour, the accurate social eye. There are millions of us ready to arrest that this is a more than satisfactory trade-off.

A chorus of unanimity rises on at least one of these points. Friend and foe alike bow to the queen of the puzzle. Every Christie plot resolution has been hailed as a masterpiece of sleight-of-hand; she herself was a virtuoso of subterfuge. Tributes like these are heart-warming and deserved. They are not, however, altogether accurate. Agatha Christie's brilliance lies in her rare appreciation of the Laocoon complexities inherent in any standard situation. She herself rarely condescends to misdirect; she lets the cliché do it for her. When a sexually carnivorous young woman

appears on the Christie scene, the reader, recognizing the stock figure of the home wrecker, needs no further inducement to trip down the garden path of self-deception. Willfully misinterpreting every wrinkle, he will have strayed so far into the brambles by the time of the inevitable murder that nothing can get him back on course. Then the solution, the keystone of which is simply the durability of the original marriage or attachment, comes as a startling *non-sequitur* for him—not to mention the carnivore. The contrapuntal variations on this theme are explored in *Evil Under the Sun*, *Murder in Retrospect* (in Britain *Five Little Pigs*), and *Death on the Nile*.

The same deadly common sense informs the Christie approach to impersonation and collusion. After all, any mystery aficionado worth his salt knows how to react when a large fortune and several dubious claimants are grafted enticingly before him. Like Poirot's dog, he's been there before. Then comes the grand finale, the bland Christie assumption that, if an inheritance is worth scheming now, it was worth even more one death back. Therefore—good heavens!—the impostor is not any of those obvious suspects but is the man, or woman, who is already enjoying full possession of the money bags. So runs the logic of *A Murderer Is Announced*, *There Is a Tide*, *Taken at the Flood* in Britain, and *Dead Man's Folly*. The twist is then reversed for *Funerals Are Fatal* (after the funeral), where the skulduggery begins one death later, instead of one death sooner, than expected.

This Christie penchant for exhaustive combinations and permutations really blossoms whenever two people conspire to commit a crime. Outlandish yokings of every description abound. But, by and large, it is safe to say that whenever an obvious male ne'er-do-well exists, no woman is ineligible to be his accomplice. In this respect Dame Agatha showed her colours as early as *The Mysterious Affair at Styles*, where the gruff, middle-aged companion, complete with nipped and walking shoes, emerges as a passionate partner in murder. From these promising beginnings she has made a clean sweep of the field, including the devoted secretary (*Sparkling Cyanide*), the protective Swedish child lover (*Ordeal by Innocence*), the suburban housemaid (*A Pocket Full of Rye*), and the crisply independent poor relation (*The Patriotic Murders*, in Britain *One, Two, Buckle My Shoe*). Yet for a ruthless exploiter of every conceivable possibility, these achievements were not enough. The apotheosis of Christie conspiracy is reserved for *Murder in the Catspaw*, where everybody is guilty.

All of this lies well within the canon of the classic detective story, and is deeply satisfying to those of us who like to see a rigid form explored to its outermost limits. But inevitably the further Agatha Christie wanders off the beaten track, the closer she comes to overshooting the bounds of credibility. Here is where her exorbitant market enjoys a clear-cut advantage. An English reader may boggle at palpable absurdities. Not so an American. By the time we have absorbed the larger realities of English life, together with the special aspects illustrated by St. Mary Mead, we are not going to strain at gnats. For example, there is the geography of England. To American eyes, this involves an incredible number of people in a very constricted space. What's more, instead of trying to spread out, they all seem to be going to London constantly. They go there to see their solicitors, to visit their dentists, to scour the white sales. What is wrong, asks the bemused American, with the dentists of Kilchester? Is there something about the pillowcases of Wolverhampton that we do not know?

Similarly, any real estate transaction poses pitfalls for New World innocents. What exactly are these orders to view? Why is the role of the real estate agent so ambiguous? Who pays the rates and, God help us, are they serious about dilapidations?

The vexatious topic of class and caste naturally remains perplexing. To read Agatha Christie, an American is required to abandon all his own social experience and surrender himself to a never-never world where voices are rarely raised, where breeding is more important than money, and where a really good herbaceous border matters more than anything else. In this climate the fanciful becomes the natural, and who cares what all these people do? When we meet them, their time is fully occupied answering police questions, manufacturing false evidence, and suspecting their nearest and dearest.

If the harking background is English, the humour is universal—at least in the village Christie, which can be defined roughly as running from the mid thirties through the end of the fifties. At the beginning of her career she served into broad sea pieces with *Bundle Brent* rocking adorably around the countryside and *Hastings* functioning as all-purpose snapper. But with success came relaxation and the introduction of sleeking vignettes and brief asides reflecting the author's point of view. Taken as a whole, they constitute an irresistible interpretation of the human condition. *Contemplate Poirot*, dropping everything to fly to the assistance of a man unjustly convicted of murder. Throughout Mrs. McGinty's

children, apparently they pack their bags for school as soon as they can walk.

Even before he stumbles over a body in the library, the American reader realizes that he lacks the proper yardstick to measure normal English behaviour. What if the impersonation in *A Murderer Is Announced* conjures up a hundred unexamined practical problems? It takes place in a community where no single middle-class householder seems to work for a living. Perhaps, in the absence of Chipping Cleghorn, practical problems automatically vanish. In *Dead Man's Folly* it might seem an army deserter, simply by growing his beard and changing his name, could return to the home of his ancestors and escape recognition. But the neighbouring gentry are so busy snubbing the upstart that they never take a good look at him. Then there is the marriage between Alistair Blunt and the world's greatest heiress in *The Patriotic Murders*. Why was there no press coverage to reveal his bigamous nature immediately? Here the explanation leaps to the mind trained by Agatha Christie. Alistair Blunt is a modest unassuming English gentleman who single-handedly controls the British Government and world finance. If he can manage all that, he is certainly equal to the task of suppressing a few wedding pictures.

The list could continue indefinitely, but the moral is self-evident. To read Agatha Christie, an American is required to abandon all his own social experience and surrender himself to a never-never world where voices are rarely raised, where breeding is more important than money, and where a really good herbaceous border matters more than anything else. In this climate the fanciful becomes the natural, and who cares what all these people do? When we meet them, their time is fully occupied answering police questions, manufacturing false evidence, and suspecting their nearest and dearest.

If the harking background is English, the humour is universal—at least in the village Christie, which can be defined roughly as running from the mid thirties through the end of the fifties. At the beginning of her career she served into broad sea pieces with *Bundle Brent* rocking adorably around the countryside and *Hastings* functioning as all-purpose snapper. But with success came relaxation and the introduction of sleeking vignettes and brief asides reflecting the author's point of view. Taken as a whole, they constitute an irresistible interpretation of the human condition. *Contemplate Poirot*, dropping everything to fly to the assistance of a man unjustly convicted of murder. Throughout Mrs. McGinty's

children, apparently they pack their bags for school as soon as they can walk.

Even before he stumbles over a body in the library, the American reader realizes that he lacks the proper yardstick to measure normal English behaviour. What if the impersonation in *A Murderer Is Announced* conjures up a hundred unexamined practical problems? It takes place in a community where no single middle-class householder seems to work for a living. Perhaps, in the absence of Chipping Cleghorn, practical problems automatically vanish. In *Dead Man's Folly* it might seem an army deserter, simply by growing his beard and changing his name, could return to the home of his ancestors and escape recognition. But the neighbouring gentry are so busy snubbing the upstart that they never take a good look at him. Then there is the marriage between Alistair Blunt and the world's greatest heiress in *The Patriotic Murders*. Why was there no press coverage to reveal his bigamous nature immediately? Here the explanation leaps to the mind trained by Agatha Christie. Alistair Blunt is a modest unassuming English gentleman who single-handedly controls the British Government and world finance. If he can manage all that, he is certainly equal to the task of suppressing a few wedding pictures.

They came to Baghdad features a young man growing gloomier and gloomier as he describes the exalted cultural goals of his employment. In *Black Mirror*, Death (for Dick in England) we watch a young woman conscientiously simulate an interesting neurosis in a desperate attempt to engage the attention of the young psychologist she fancies. In *So Many Steps to Death* (in Britain *Destination Unknown*) there is the splendid scene in which a courtious representative of British intelligence inquiring if she might not prefer a more sporting death. These incomparable moments are not essential to Agatha Christie's plots. They are simply her commentaries on youth, age, self-pity and courtship. Like her observations on spoiled children, village newspapers and curious neighbours, they are as meaningful in New York and Helsinki and Tokyo—as they are in London.

For extra measure, the Christie assemblage includes a gallery of bysanders who transcend minor considerations of reality, creatures of inspired fantasy. These amiable *jeux d'esprit*, who can well be incorporated under the title of *The Crazy Ladies*, rarely figure as prominent members of the cast. But they are for ever memorable. There is the murder in *Cat Among the Pigeons* who likes to spend her time riding around Anatolia in local buses. There is Miss Lemon, the perfect secretary, dedicated to the perfect filing system. There is Mrs. Summerhays, raising domestic incompetence to an

imagined heights. And finally there are the happy interludes when the celebrated authoress takes a long cool look at the craziest lady of them all, that celebrated authoress, Mrs. Ariadne Oliver.

No, Agatha Christie is not a comic writer. Black humour mordant wit, condescending irony are—thank God—alien to her native genius. She is the author of straightforward light fiction who uses humour as leavening so that, throughout her great period, everything she wrote breathes a spirit of sanity, kindness, and detachment. It is quite enough to endear her to millions of readers.

And then, while their guard is down, she tells them more about what has happened to England since the First World War than *The Times*—either of London or New York. That quick and unerring eye for the homey detail is worth volumes of social history. In *Styles* we start out with servants with open fires, with bedroom candles. Little by little, the lights reach the bedroom, and central heating warms good and bad alike. One, including *The Economist*, has tracked the shift of English household practice from labour-intensive to capital-intensive with such unobtrusive persistence.

Outside the home her character even if they are derived from a golden world that never existed, move competently through one social upheaval after another. Wartime rationing, austerity, National Health, self-formed part of Agatha Christie's accurately observed England. So too did educational grants and youth hostels in London, West Indian hospital nurses and bus conductors, the very rich staying rich in a welfare state. Dame Agatha mentioned these things to us long before anybody else did because she had a noticing eye. Capital punishment disappeared for Christie undetectors, and young people left those bed-sitters with the ubiquitous gas ring in order to share apartments—and Agatha Christie registers the fact, then casually passes it on. The Empire dies, employment goes up and down, the youth movement is spawned and it is all there, as seen from the Aga above. There is no pretension, no didacticism. But it is the record of an era, drawn dispassionately and effectively.

Even on the delicate ground of American characters, Christie rarely sees a foot wrong. Here her victory costs less in attracting a devoted American audience than in avoiding its alienation. Repeated creative instinct, or a lot of horse sense, saved Christie from the fatal error of sending Hercule Poirot to New York, or Miss Marple to Washington D.C. (English readers must often yearn for a little reciprocity along these lines.) Indeed, Christie was generally sparing

in her use of Americans. In her early years, she liked the hackneyed American millionaire as he appears in *The Mystery of the Blue Train* and *The Big Four*. Thereafter she began substituting home-grown products for American stereotypes. The amoral Hollywood actress in *Thirteen at Dinner* (Britain's *Lord Edgware Dies*) is English. The nouveau riche vulgarian in *Easy to Kill* (*Murder Is Easy*) is a local boy. Moneygrubbing Babbitts are likely to hail from the City. When a touch of the wide open space is called for, she draws on the Empire, not Texas. Bronzed heroes (and some culprits) come from Kenya or Ceylon.

Naturally, when Christie's focus shifted from the manor house to the village, great wealth became less central to her plots. Still, a sinister millionaire is always useful. When she did need one, she evinced a preference for exotics. Moneybags such as Monsieur Aristides in *So Many Steps to Death* and old Leonides in *Crooked House*.

We have to cross the Channel for Americans to appear in bulk. Abroad, it seems, they dominate in *Appointment with Death* the whole cast is one large American family drifting through Jordan; necessarily the plot involves Americans interacting with each other. If nothing else, this solves the knotty problem of handling a solitary foreigner conspicuous in a multitude of English. In *Murder in Mesopotamia* the outrageous extravagance of the plot cries aloud for aliens, although nothing short of Martians would really fill the bill. And *Murder in the Catspaw*, as all the world knows by now, was based on the Lindbergh kidnapping. The book is permeated with memories of that fateful household in New Jersey, but there are—reluctantly—few American roles, and the two principal women are engaged in a masquerade throughout.

One important discovery made by Agatha Christie which seems to have eluded her competitors is that you can have the American fortune and not encumber yourself with the rough diamond who made it. In a number of her books, American money has flown into English hands, thereby producing the Lord Astor effect—namely, colossal wealth coupled to an aristocratic remoteness from its source. Linnet Ridgeway, the richest girl in England; Alistair Blunt, the embodiment of British conservative tradition; even the evanescent American millionaire in *Ordeal by Innocence*—I are beneficiaries of some fabulous overseas El Dorado far from the current scene. In a real sense, the most consistent American character running through the works of Agatha Christie is the American dollar. And, if she had thought it out far enough, she would have been a

Continued on page 13

May 20 p.m.

Alceste. Fenelope Howard violin.	Olga Hegadus cello.	Geina Bizony
du-harpelchord & piano. Works by Purcell, William Croft, Samuel	C. P. E. Bach, J. C. Bach,	Edwards & Tilius
Ebhart, Denis Arpver, Telemann.		
\$1.50, \$1.30, \$1.00, 50¢		

Food

High-speed baking

These recipes all have an element of speed about them because baking cakes and biscuits at home is not something that many of us have time for any more. But there is no comparison in the flavour and it is worth the effort if you are careful to choose simple and straightforward recipes.

Ginger snaps
These are moulded biscuits which means you just shape pieces of dough in the palms of your hands.

Makes 36
6oz self-raising flour;
1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda;
1 level teaspoon ground ginger;
2oz butter;
4oz castor sugar;
1/2oz golden syrup;
11 tablespoons mixed egg.

Sift the flour, bicarbonate of soda and the ground ginger on to a plate and set aside. In a mixing basin cream the butter, sugar and syrup until soft. Beat in the mixed egg and then the sifted dry ingredients to make a firm but pliable dough; add a little more egg if necessary but take care not to make the dough too stiff.

Turn out on to a floured working surface and shape into a "rope" of dough; then cut into 36 small pieces, roll each piece into a ball between the palms of the hands and place slightly apart on a lightly greased baking tray—bake these in batches and place not more than nine or 12 on any one tray. Bake in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas number 4) for 15-20 minutes. The syrup in the recipe makes these ginger snaps very crisp, but also encourages them to brown; so watch the baking time carefully—they turn quite cold store in a biscuit tin with a tightly fitting lid.

Quick mix chocolate cake
The soft consistency of modern margarines have made it possible to prepare cakes using a new quicker "all in mix" method. If you weigh the ingredients out and let them

stand at room temperature while preparing the cake mix, you can mix this cake in the time it takes for the oven to heat up.

Makes one 7in sandwich cake

4oz self-raising flour;
1 level teaspoon baking powder;
4oz soft creaming margarine;
4oz caster sugar;
1 heaped tablespoon cocoa powder;
2 tablespoons boiling water;
2 eggs.

For the chocolate icing

3oz icing sugar;
1oz cocoa powder;
1/2oz butter;
2 tablespoons water;
2oz caster sugar.

Sift the self-raising flour and baking powder into a mixing basin—the baking powder gives extra lightness to the cake texture. Add the margarine and sugar. In a small basin blend the cocoa powder with the boiling water and mix to a thick chocolate paste. Add this to the mixing basin and, when you are ready to blend the ingredients, crack in the eggs. Stir with a wooden spoon until the ingredients are well beat very well for one minute.

Divide the mixture equally between two greased and lined 7in sponge cake tins and spread level. Bake in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) for 25 minutes. Allow cake layers to cool before icing them.

Sift the icing sugar and cocoa powder into a basin. Measure the butter, water and sugar into a saucepan. Stir over low heat until the sugar has dissolved and then bring just to the boil. Pour into the sifted ingredients and beat to a smooth chocolate icing. Allow the icing to cool until thick enough to coat the back of a spoon. Sandwich the cake layer with a little icing and spread

the remainder over the top. Leave until set firm.

Gingerbread
Cuts into 12 pieces.

4oz plain flour;
Pinch salt;
1 level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda;
1 level teaspoon ground ginger;
1 level teaspoon ground cinnamon;
1/2oz white cooking fat;
2oz soft brown sugar;
4oz mixed syrup and treacle;
1 egg;
3 tablespoons milk;
2oz suet, seedless raisins or drained chopped preserved ginger.

Sift the flour, salt, bicarbonate of soda, ground ginger and cinnamon into a bowl. Make a well in the centre and set aside. Measure the fat, sugar, syrup and treacle into a saucepan; one rounded tablespoon of either syrup or treacle is approximately 2oz—tip the spoon into boiling water before measuring. Place the pan over low heat and stir until the sugar and fat have melted and the mixture is blended—do not boil. Draw off the heat and cook until the bread can be comfortably held against the sides of the pan. Then stir in the beaten egg and milk and mix thoroughly. Pour the egg and syrup mixture into the sifted dry ingredients and beat quickly with a wooden spoon to make a thick pouring batter.

Pour into a greased and lined seven-inch shallow square baking tin. Bake in the centre of a moderate oven (350°F or Gas No 4) for 30 minutes or until the centre is firm when lightly pressed with the finger. For really sticky gingerbread, this cake would be wrapped in greaseproof paper and put away in a tin for a few days.

Katie Stewart

Good Food Guide

Filling in the blanks

Those who remember the coffee bar explosion of the 1950s will find similarities in the development of the wine bar over the past decade. The basic ingredients remain: a place to sit down (with luck), no cover charge, over VAT or tips, and an acceptance of unaccompanied ladies. There have since been added such evening amenities as live guitarists, jazz groups, string quartets and even backgammon boards. It is a formula that accords with the times but, for the most part, it is not fine wines and food that attract customers to such places as the availability of simple fare and cheap plonk at a price rather less than half of what they would cost in a very middling restaurant.

Wine bars, like coffee bars, have their casualties, though some seem rooted in social history: the old Free Vintner places, for instance, depicted by Raymond Postgate in his very first edition of the *Good Food Guide*, and the contentious El Vino in Fleet Street. But the Wolsey's empire has disintegrated and another previously useful institution, Peppers on Kensington Gore, has in ironic reference to the age become a caviar bar. As far as food is concerned—and, to be enjoyed, wine demands something good to eat with it, however simple—wine bars in London range from overdependence on tired quiche and the microwave oven to the occasional competent chef and good charcoal grill. The range in style is from snazzy-sawdust to the good pull-up for toffs. Of the personal charm places that follow, some are in the 1977 *Guide*, some not.

Motcomb's in Motcomb Street, opposite Sotheby's, the Belgrave salerooms, has been open for four years, and under its present management for 18 months. There is a restaurant downstairs, and a smaller ground-floor bar for snacks from an abbreviated version of the downstairs menu and the usual wine-bar cheese/pâté/quiche offerings. The lunchtime hotpot tried last week was a disappointment, at £1.40, with additions to the gravy leaving an artificial, sweet taste in spite of the excellent granary bread that accompanied it. The same bread is used for the healthy full sandwiches, which are a better bet at 60p a round (try the turkey), and there is a hefty garlicked house pâté at 80p with all-too-English French bread.

Most of the wines are chosen by Harry Waugh and shipped direct from the Continent. Ten of them can be had by the glass at 45p, or £2.50 the bottle; there are also four carafe wines at 40p a glass (£3 a litre), while a dozen fine wines range from £2.80 to £6.90, with the house champagne at £5.10. Motcomb's has very varied live music every evening, basing its unobtrusive tastes on those of the twenties and thirties.

There used to be sawdust on the floor and a marching clientele in The Nose, at the Sloane Square end of the King's Road. A new broom has recently swept it away, introducing an almost bourgeois respectability and turned down the once deafening music. Like Motcomb's, it is now combined with a downstairs restaurant, but in the wine bar there are plenty of tables and usually space to sit at them. There are one or two

daily *plats du jour* at around the £1 mark, or grilled steak, chips and salad at £1.95, plus cold meats, cheeses and salads and a small choice of puddings. There are about 15 wines by the glass, from 32p for a small glass, 42p for a large one, and from £1.55 to £2.65 by the bottle. There are usually about eight more expensive wines, starting at £2.60 and currently rising, to say, Ch Lynch-Bages '70 at £4.50.

Around the corner in Bray Place, off Anderson Street at the bottom of Sloane Avenue, is Charco's, which has been there a very long time and has altered its formula little since it opened. It subscribes to the Seary-Tansley pattern of Sloane Rangers and bit-and-bride decor. There is a wide yet somehow repetitive variety of foods, with good cold meats and salads, though the hot dishes tend to become a little tired by the evening.

At peak times it is difficult to get a seat, but in summer the outdoor tables are pleasant and enable one to escape the sometimes intolerable decibel level of the Chelsea chirp. The price of wine by the glass makes purchase of the bottle itself more economical, and 30 wines are listed, from £1.55 for ordinary Spanish to a maximum of £3.55 for a '75 Chablis; the majority hover in the £1.85 to £2.40 range, with several bargains: Domaine de la Brie at £1.85, a decent Burgundy at £2.20, and the same wine appears at the same firm's Loose Box in Brompton Road. Stay on the ground floor for more elaborate food, or try circulating downstairs, where there is less food and more smoke.

Another establishment redolent of the horse is Jimmie's in Kensington Church Street, set in the stables of the old Kensington Barracks. Considerable care is taken here over food and wine. Jimmie's alias Captain Jimmie James, runs a winner's opposite Barrods—and a charcoal grill provides excellent steaks ranging in price from £1.50 to £2, with *plats du jour* at around £1. Ladies-in-waiting from Kensington Palace may like the resolute tart, but the lemon-curd tart when tried was hard, plain and over-sweet, with a plain filling of undistinguished lemon curd.

There is a small supplementary charge in the evenings to pay for the live music which starts daily at 8pm and follows much the same formula as Motcomb's. The cheapest champagne costs £4.65, with Pol Roger, n.v., at £4.95, and there is a good choice of fine wines with a number of half-bottles at under £2.

Meticulous directions are needed if one is to find the Five Lamps in St Katherine's Row, EC3, an alley that lies between Fenchurch Street and Crutched Friars. A traffic warden, initially denying their existence at all, suggested the men's public lavatory in Fenchurch Street as a reference point, and proved to be correct, but approached from the other end St Katherine's Row is called French Ordinary Court, and the Dickensian vaults of the railway arches seem unlikely to lead to any wine bar unfrequented by meths drinkers.

However, the Five Lamps, when found, seems a neat use

for the basement of a modern City office block, and can accommodate a large number of people. Although the seafood St Laurent at 80p is sometimes composed largely of squid, and is served in a sharpish vinaigrette, there are healthy-looking cold meats and reasonable mixed salads. Corney & Barrow wines run modestly from £2.15 to £3.70 a bottle, though the cheapest champagne is £6.50.

Corts in Chancery Lane also caters for City workers. The pleasant decor and clean surroundings lead one to expect an up-market place, and while cold meat at £1.50 a plate and salad another 50p, it would be easy to have no change out of £4 or even a fiver, after coffee, cheese and a couple of glasses of wine.

The Cork and Bottle, in Cranbourne Street off Leicester Square, has been described here before, but is too useful to omit. It is distinguished by a long wine list currently of about sixty wines plus "specials" and house wines. The latter start at £1.80 the bottle, and there are 13 burgundies, white and red, from £2.20 to £4.50. Gordon Rouge n.v., £4.50 (£2.50 a half, 80p the small glass), while an unusual touch is the provision of Sardinian and Australian wines.

The food owes little to catering short-cuts, and always looks fresh, with a wide choice of cold meats and cold curried chicken, and meat loaf in tomato sauce at 80p (excluding the optional salad). The salads please vegetarians. Despite the often crowded conditions, the staff always seem willing to assist strangers as well as regulars.

Also in Soho is the Plant-house, beneath Trattoria Bacco '70, a light and uncrowded place to eat. The friendly lady from Bologna is still there, encouraging people to eat before ordering. Prices are reasonable, with salads from 30p, pâté at 50p, and roasted ham and cheese sandwiches ("toasters") good value at 50p. The wines include too many non-Italian mediocrities.

Motcomb's, 25 Motcomb Street, SW1, 01-235 6382, 11.30-3.30, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday; public holidays.
Charlie's, 52 King's Road, SW3, 01-589 6640, 12-11 (Saturday 11.30-11.50, Sunday 12-2.30, 7-10.30).
Charco's, 1 Bray Place, SW3, 01-584 0765, 11-3.30, 5.30-11 (Sunday 12-2.30, 7-10.30).
Loose Box, 136 Brompton Road, SW3, 01-584 9280, 11-3.30, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday.
Jimmie's, Kensington Barracks, Kensington Church Street, W8, 01-937 9988, 12-3.30, 5.30-11 (Sunday 12-2.30, 7-10.30).
Closed Christmas Day.
Five Lamps, 3 St Katherine's Row, EC3, 01-488 1587, 11.30-3.30, 5.30-11. No food evenings. Closed weekends, public holidays.
Corts, 84-86 Chancery Lane, WC2, 01-405 3349, 11-3.30, 5.30-11. No food evenings. Closed weekends, public holidays.
Cork and Bottle, 44-46 Cranbourne Street, WC2, 01-734 7807, 11-3.30, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday, public holidays.
Plant-house, 10 Old Compton Street, W1, 01-734 3748, 11.30-3.30, 5.30-11. Closed Sunday, public holidays.
© Times Newspapers Ltd and the Good Food Guide (Consumers Association and Hodder), 1977.

Travel

Banff: dessert in the oasis

certainly puts man firmly in perspective. Most visitors take organized coach tours to such places as Moraine Lake, the Columbia Icefield, Sulphur Mountain and Mount Norquay, sometimes combining such tours with boat cruises on Lake Minnewanka or a guided raft ride down the Bow River to Canmore.

For those who prefer more active sightseeing, there are horses for hire and trail rides to the glaciers and guided hikes conducted by trained park naturalists. In the national park there are well marked trails for independent hikers or riders and certainly no shortage of activities for the holidaymaker. If hiking is not to your taste, then the Banff Springs Hotel boasts an excellent golf course, as well as tennis and swimming facilities in the town.

The easiest way to reach Banff is to fly direct to Calgary from Britain and then complete the journey by road. Most people visiting Canada do as we did, however, and make Toronto their first destination—usually because

that is where friends and relatives reside. In Banff I met a group of visitors from Scotland who had crossed Canada by train from Toronto and who reckoned the Rockies were compensation for the uneventful scenery of the plains. Like so many other British visitors, they found it hard to accept that Canada is such a vast country—wider, in fact, than the Atlantic which separates it from Britain.

Although the scenery of the Banff and Jasper National Parks, the lakes and the mountains are quite unforgettable, they did not provide the personal high spot of my visit. This came back in Ontario in the Algonquin Provincial Park, some 150 miles north of Toronto. The park itself, 3,000 square miles of it, lies in a region which boasts a quarter of a million lakes and vast tracts of surrounding forest.

The Deerhurst Inn and Country Club on a lakeshore at Huntsville was where we based ourselves for a couple of nights. A most relaxing place, which provides accommodation in its wooden lodges that are well

heated, close carpeted and extremely comfortable.

The plan was to discover how easy it is to "get away from it all" in Canada, and remembering that we were only some 150 miles from Toronto it is a holiday option that visiting Britons might care to bear in mind—an ideal weekend break.

Twenty-seven miles along Highway 60 from Huntsville, the west gate of the Algonquin park marks the beginning of a "corridor" through its southern section to the town of Whitney. It is possible to remain on or very close to this highway yet have the benefit of camping and picnic grounds, walking and hiking trails and several attractive lakes. For those who fish, the larger lakes offer trout and bass, and there are eight organized camp grounds along the highway. The whole is ideal for anyone who wants that taste of the great outdoors without straying too far from the mechanical "benefits" of civilization.

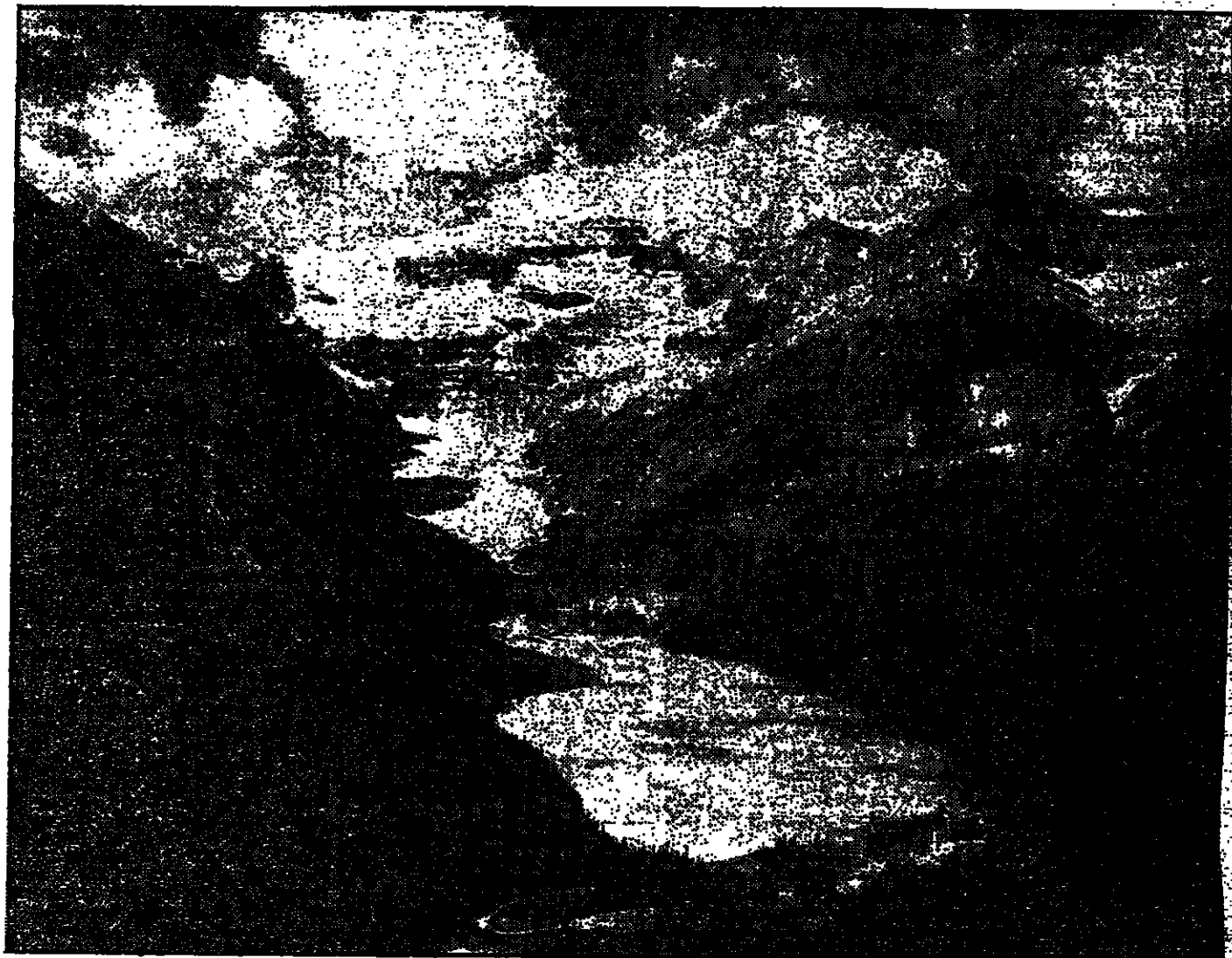
If you have time or inclination to venture deeper into the park, there are over 1,000

miles of canoe routes, and a Canoe Centre whose staff will help with information about these. Or you can do as I did and take a light aircraft to a lake for fishing and straight-forward relaxation.

We took off from Billie Bear Lake, outside the Park boundaries, and remained outside as we flew over the spruce and maple forests to our isolated destination. It was certainly worth the effort and the £12 charge—the view alone justified the trip—and hard to believe that we were within easy driving time of Toronto.

According to those who study such trends, Canada is attracting a growing number of British visitors and, of these, very many are making second or third trips. There is so much to see that a single trip could not possibly do justice to the country. Should you have Canada in mind, plan ahead and study the options—the cities, the forests, the mountains. You cannot see everything, but you can ensure that what you do see is truly magnificent.

John Carter



Aerial view of Lake Louise, Alberta.

Chess

Taking to the tournaments

The engaging habit of holding an international tournament regularly every year in one particular place was first developed in this country at Hastings. As time went on other countries perceived that this was a good habit and imitated it. The Netherlands were the first, holding their tournament (known as the Hoogoven after the great iron and steel works that financed the enterprise) first at Beverwijk and then at nearby Wijk aan Zee. This is held in January and IBM sponsors a series of great tournaments in July at Amsterdam.

The Spaniards too have become fond of the practice. They held a series of remarkably strong tournaments in Palma de Mallorca and then in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. There are also regular international tournaments held in a number of places on the Costa Brava. Italy once had an important series at Venice, and still has tournaments at Imperia and Reggio Emilia, though on a much smaller scale. Going further afield we find the Cubans holding great

tournaments in memory of the Spanish civil war at Havana or at Cienfuegos. The Philippines have, in the last few years, embarked on a most ambitious programme of such events at Manila and the Icelanders have had regular international tournaments at Reykjavik.

Nor is, or was, Hastings the only place in England to have such a tradition. Before the Second World War, Margate was rapidly gaining a great reputation in this way and held tournaments that included Alekhine and Capablanca (though not both at the same time). Under the impetus of the enthusiastic pioneering spirit of Ritson Morry, Birmingham is becoming known for international tournaments. The 34th Birmingham Annual Easter Chess Congress which ended at Portland School, Edgbaston last Sunday, included amongst its many events an international tournament known as the Walbrook International Master Tournament after the Walbrook Insurance Company that largely financed it.

Like Hastings, the Birmingham tournament is the sort of event designed to give home players a chance of competing against strong foreign opposition. In recent years there has been the added incentive of the possibility of gaining an official title either as grandmaster or as international master. Since a prime objective of the Friends of Chess Society has always been to advance the cause of British chess internationally it has contributed to these tournaments whenever necessary—and it nearly always seems to be necessary.

But, though Ritson Morry was disappointed this year in his aim of making the tournament strong enough for a grandmaster title to be won there, I doubt whether the Friends will regret their contribution on this occasion. Other aims were fulfilled, notably that of good and exciting chess being played, and specifically that of George Botterill attaining for the first time the international master norm. Botterill, a former British champion who played for Wales at the Haifa Olympiad last year, is a most talented player who fully deserves the title of international master. In order to get it he has, however, to attain the norm in 14 more games in international tournaments within the space of three years.

His play at Birmingham was fresh, incisive and a pleasure

to watch. He came first with 7½ points, ahead of Damjanovic and Bukavina (both Yugoslavians) 7, Gasic (Yugoslavia) and Soos (formerly Romania, now stateless) 6, Basman (England) and Luginbuhl (Switzerland) 5½, Kagan (Israel) and Povai (England) 5, Corden and Ceffery (both England) 4, and Lambert (England) 3½.

The inventive and ingenious Basman also did well in coming ahead of such a player as Kagan who, in the last Hastings actually attained the grandmaster norm. Here is the entertaining game he won against Kagan in Round One.

White: Kagan
Black: Basman
Caro-Kann Defence.

1 P-K3 P-Q5 2 R-K4 R-KP3 3 K-QB3 P-B3
More aggressive than the safer 5... K-PKt, as is indicated by the fact that it is the favourite continuation of Bent Larsen.

4 R-B3 R-K1 5 R-K3 K-Q3 6 R-B3 R-K1 7 R-K3 R-K1 8 R-K3 R-K1 9 R-K3 R-K1 10 R-K3 R-K1 11 R-K3 R-K1 12 R-K3 R-K1 13 R-K3 R-K1 14 R-K3 R-K1 15 R-K3 R-K1 16 R-K3 R-K1 17 R-K3 R-K1 18 R-K3 R-K1 19 R-K3 R-K1 20 R-K3 R-K1 21 R-K3 R-K1 22 R-K3 R-K1 23 R-K3 R-K1 24 R-K3 R-K1 25 R-K3 R-K1 26 R-K3 R-K1 27 R-K3 R-K1 28 R-K3 R-K1 29 R-K3 R-K1 30 R-K3 R-K1 31 R-K3 R-K1 32 R-K3 R-K1 33 R-K3 R-K1 34 R-K3 R-K1 35 R-K3 R-K1 36 R-K3 R-K1 37 R-K3 R-K1 38 R-K3 R-K1 39 R-K3 R-K1 40 R-K3 R-K1 41 R-K3 R-K1 42 R-K3 R-K1 43 R-K3 R-K1 44 R-K3 R-K1 45 R-K3 R-K1 46 R-K3 R-K1 47 R-K3 R-K1 48 R-K3 R-K1 49 R-K3 R-K1 50 R-K3 R-K1 51 R-K3 R-K1 52 R-K3 R-K1 53 R-K3 R-K1 54 R-K3 R-K1 55 R-K3 R-K1 56 R-K3 R-K1 57 R-K3 R-K1 58 R-K3 R-K1 59 R-K3 R-K1 60 R-K3 R-K1 61 R-K3 R-K1 62 R-K3 R-K1 63 R-K3 R-K1 64 R-K3 R-K1 65 R-K3 R-K1 66 R-K3 R-K1 67 R-K3 R-K1 68 R-K3 R-K1 69 R-K3 R-K1 70 R-K3 R-K1 71 R-K3 R-K1 72 R-K3 R-K1 73 R-K3 R-K1 74 R-K3 R-K1 75 R-K3 R-K1 76 R-K3 R-K1 77 R-K3 R-K1 78 R-K3 R-K1 79 R-K3 R-K1 80 R-K3 R-K1 81 R-K3 R-K1 82 R-K3 R-K1 83 R-K3 R-K1 84 R-K3 R-K1 85 R-K3 R-K1 86 R-K3 R-K1 87 R-K3 R-K1 88 R-K3 R-K1 89 R-K3 R-K1 90 R-K3 R-K1 91 R-K3 R-K1 92 R-K3 R-K1 93 R-K3 R-K1 94 R-K3 R-K1 95 R-K3 R-K1 96 R-K3 R-K1 97 R-K3 R-K1 98 R-K3 R-K1 99 R-K3 R-K1 100 R-K3 R-K1 101 R-K3 R-K1 102 R-K3 R-K1 103 R-K3 R-K1 104 R-K3 R-K1 105 R-K3 R-K1 106 R-K3 R-K1 107 R-K3 R-K1 108 R-K3 R-K1 109 R-K3 R-K1 110 R-K3 R-K1 111 R-K3 R-K1 112 R-K3 R-K1 113 R-K3 R-K1 114 R-K3 R-K1 115 R-K3 R-K1 116 R-K3 R-K1 117 R-K3 R-K1 118 R-K3 R-K1 119 R-K3 R-K1 120 R-K3 R-K1 121 R-K3 R-K1 122 R-K3 R-K1 123 R-K3 R-K1 124 R-K3 R-K1 125 R-K3 R-K1 126 R-K3 R-K1 127 R-K3 R-K1 128 R-K3 R-K1 129 R-K3 R-K1 130 R-K3 R-K1 131 R-K3 R-K1 132 R-K3 R-K1 133 R-K3 R-K1 134 R-K3 R-K1 135 R-K3 R-K1 136 R-K3 R-K1 137 R-K3 R-K1 138 R-K3 R-K1 139 R-K3 R-K1 140 R-K3 R-K1 141 R-K3 R-K1 142 R-K3 R-K1 143 R-K3 R-K1 144 R-K3 R-K1 145 R-K3 R-K1 146 R-K3 R-K1 147 R-K3 R-K1 148 R-K3 R-K1 149 R-K3 R-K1 150 R-K3 R-K1 151 R-K3 R-K1 152 R-K3 R-K1 153 R-K3 R-K1 154 R-K3 R-K1 155 R-K3 R-K1 156 R-K3 R-K1 157 R-K3 R-K1 158 R-K3 R-K1 159 R-K3 R-K1 160 R-K3 R-K1 161 R-K3 R-K1 162 R-K3 R-K1 163 R-K3 R-K1 164 R-K3 R-K1 165 R-K3 R-K1 166 R-K3 R-K1 167 R-K3 R-K1 168 R-K3 R-K1 169 R-K3 R-K1 170 R-K3 R-K1 171 R-K3 R-K1 172 R-K3 R-K1 173 R-K3 R-K1 174 R-K3 R-K1 175 R-K3 R-K1 176 R-K3 R-K1 177 R-K3 R-K1 178 R-K3 R-K1 179 R-K3 R-K1 180 R-K3 R-K1 181 R-K3 R-K1 182 R-K3 R-K1 183 R-K3 R-K1 184 R-K3 R-K1 185 R-K3 R-K1 186 R-K3 R-K1 187 R-K3 R-K1 188 R-K3 R-K1 189 R-K3 R-K1 190 R-K3 R-K1 191 R-K3 R-K1 192 R-K3 R-K1 193 R-K3 R-K1 194 R-K3 R-K1 195 R-K3 R-K1 196 R-K3 R-K1 197 R-K3 R-K1 198 R-K3 R-K1 199 R-K3 R-K1 200 R-K3 R-K1 201 R-K3 R-K1 202 R-K3 R-K1 203 R-K3 R-K1 204 R-K3 R-K1 205 R-K3 R-K1 206 R-K3 R-K1 207 R-K3 R-K1 208 R-K3 R-K1 209 R-K3 R-K1 210 R-K3 R-K1 211 R-K3 R-K1 212 R-K3 R-K1 213 R-K3 R-K1 214 R-K3 R-K1 215 R-K3 R-K1 216 R-K3 R-K1 217 R-K3 R-K1 218 R-K3 R-K1 219 R-K3 R-K1 220 R-K3 R-K1 221 R-K3 R-K1 222 R-K3 R-K1 223 R-K3 R-K1 224 R-K3 R-K1 225 R-K3 R-K1 226 R-K3 R-K1 227 R-K3 R-K1 228 R-K3 R-K1 229 R-K3 R-K1 230 R-K3 R-K1 231 R-K3 R-K1 232 R-K3 R-K1 233 R-K3 R-K1 234 R-K3 R-K1 235 R-K3 R-K1 236 R-K3 R-K1 237 R-K3 R-K1 238 R-K3 R-K1 239 R-K3 R-K1 240 R-K3 R-K1 241 R-K3 R-K1 242 R-K3 R-K1 243 R-K3 R-K1 244 R-K3 R-K1 245 R-K3 R-K1 246 R-K3 R-K1 247 R-K3 R-K1 248 R-K3 R-K1 249 R-K3 R-K1 250 R-K3 R-K1 251 R-K3 R-K1 252 R-K3 R-K1 253 R-K3 R-K1 254 R-K3 R-K1 255 R-K3 R-K1 256 R-K3 R-K1 257 R-K3 R-K1 258 R-K3 R-K1 259 R-K3 R-K1 260 R-K3 R-K1 261 R-K3 R-K1 262 R-K3 R-K1 263 R-K3 R-K1 264 R-K3 R-K1 265 R-K3 R-K1 266 R-K3 R-K1 267 R-K3 R-K1 268 R-K3 R-K1 269 R-K3 R-K1 270 R-K3 R-K1 271 R-K3 R-K1 272 R-K3 R-K1 273 R-K3 R-K1 274 R-K3 R-K1 275 R-K3 R-K1 276 R-K3 R-K1 277 R-K3 R-K1 278 R-K3 R-K1 279 R-K3 R-K1 280 R-K3 R-K1 281 R-K3 R-K1 282 R-K3 R-K1 283 R-K3 R-K1 284 R-K3 R-K1 285 R-K3 R-K1 286 R-K3 R-K1 287 R-K3 R-K1 288 R-K3 R-K1 289 R-K3 R-K1 290 R-K3 R-K1 291 R-K3 R-K1 292 R-K3 R-K1 293 R-K3 R-K1 294 R-K3 R-K1 295 R-K3 R-K1 296 R-K3 R-K1 297 R-K3 R-K1 298 R-K3 R-K1 299 R-K3 R-K1 300 R-K3 R-K1 301 R-K3 R-K1 302 R-K3 R-K1 303 R-K3 R-K1 304 R-K3 R-K1 305 R-K3 R-K1 306 R-K3 R-K1 307 R-K3 R-K1 308 R-K3 R-K1 309 R-K3 R-K1 310 R-K3 R-K1 311 R-K3 R-K1 312 R-K3 R-K1 313 R-K3 R-K1 314 R-K3 R-K1 315 R-K3 R-K1 316 R-K3 R-K1 317 R-K3 R-K1 318 R-K3 R-K1 319 R-K3 R-K1 320 R-K3 R-K1 321 R-K3 R-K1 322 R-K3 R-K1 323 R-K3 R-K1 324 R-K3 R-K1 325 R-K3 R-K1 326 R-K3 R-K1 327 R-K3 R-K1 328 R-K3 R-K1 329 R-K3 R-K1 330 R-K3 R-K1 331 R-K3 R-K1 332 R-K3 R-K1 333 R-K3 R-K1 334 R-K3 R-K1 335 R-K3 R-K1 336 R-K3 R-K1 337 R-K3 R-K1 338 R-K3 R-K1 339 R-K3 R-K1 340 R-K3 R-K1 341 R-K3 R-K1 342 R-K3 R-K1 343 R-K3 R-K1 344 R-K3 R-K1 345 R-K3 R-K1 346 R-K3 R-K1 347 R-K3 R-K1 348 R-K3 R-K1 349 R-K3 R-K1 350 R-K3 R-K1 351 R-K3 R-K1 352 R-K3 R-K1 353 R-K3 R-K1 354 R-K3 R-K1 355 R-K3 R-K1 356 R-K3 R-K1 357 R-K3 R-K1 358 R-K3 R-K1 359 R-K3 R-K1 360 R-K3 R-K1 361 R-K3 R-K1 362 R-K3 R-K1 363 R-K3 R-K1 364 R-K3 R-K1 365 R-K3 R-K1 366 R-K3 R-K1 367 R-K3 R-K1 368 R-K3 R-K1 369 R-K3 R-K1 370 R-K3 R-K1 371 R-K3 R-K1 372 R-K3 R-K1 373 R-K3 R-K1 374 R-K3 R-K1 375 R-K3 R-K1 376 R-K3 R-K1 377 R-K3 R-K1 378 R-K3 R-K1 379 R-K3 R-K1 380 R-K3 R-K1 381 R-K3 R-K1 382 R-K3 R-K1 383 R-K3 R-K1 384 R-K3 R-K1 385 R-K3 R-K1 386 R-K3 R-K1 387 R-K3 R-K1 388 R-K3 R-K1 389 R-K3 R-K1 390 R-K3 R-K1 391 R-K3 R-K1 392 R-K3 R-K1 393 R-K3 R-K1 394 R-K3 R-K1 395 R-K3 R-K1 396 R-K3 R-K1 397 R-K3 R-K1 398 R-K3 R-K1 399 R-K3 R-K1 400 R-K3 R-K1 401 R-K3 R-K1 402 R-K3 R-K1 403 R-K3 R-K1 404 R-K3 R-K1 405 R-K3 R-K1 406 R-K3 R-K1 407 R-K3 R-K1 408 R-K3 R-K1 409 R-K3 R-K1 410 R-K3 R-K1 411 R-K3 R-K1 412 R-K3 R-K1 413 R-K3 R-K1 414 R-K3 R-K1 415 R-K3 R-K1 416 R-K3 R-K1 417 R-K3 R-K1 418 R-K3 R-K1 419 R-K3 R-K1 420 R-K3 R-K1 421 R-K3 R-K1 422 R-K3 R-K1 423 R-K3 R-K1 424 R-K3 R-K1 425 R-K3 R-K1 426 R-K3 R-K1 427 R-K3 R-K1 428 R-K3 R-K1 429 R-K3 R-K1 430 R-K3 R-K1 431 R-K3 R-K1 432 R-K3 R-K1 433 R-K3 R-K1 434 R-K3 R-K1 435 R-K3 R-K1 436 R-K3 R-K1 437 R-K3 R-K1 438 R-K3 R-K1 439 R-K3 R-K1 440 R-K3 R-K1 441 R-K3 R-K1 442 R-K3 R-K1 443 R-K3 R-K1 444 R-K3 R-K1 445 R-K3 R-K1 446 R-K3 R-K1 447 R-K3 R-K1 448 R-K3

Art

Yale opens its doors to Britain

Earlier this week there began a new era in Anglo-American cultural relations. On Tuesday the Yale Centre for British Art was opened to the public, which henceforth has free access to what is beyond question the finest collection of British oil paintings, watercolours, drawings, prints and illustrated books ever formed by a private individual. Numbers could be given, but this is not a matter in which numbers are paramount. The things that count are an eye for quality, a panoramic sense of the English achievement and the ability to ride far and fast in pursuit of what may one day come on to the market.

In all these respects, the Yale collections are exemplary; but what makes them unique is that although expert advice has always been available it is the collector himself who has said the final "Yes" and the final "No". These are no longer private collections,

since they have been given outright to Yale, but both in the totality of their commitment and in the occasional deliberate lacuna they remain personal collections in which no committee has played a part. They have been roughly 25 years in the making, and they were initiated in the belief that for lack of first-hand experience of the subject most Americans knew virtually nothing about British art. British School in most length and full-dress portraits by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Romney and Hoppner. If the museum is lucky it may also mean large-scale Academy paintings by Constable and Turner. That was the taste of the great accumulators of nearly a hundred years ago, and it was a taste later favoured by Lord Duveen. By the early 1950s it seemed hopelessly incomplete. The way was open, decidedly, for an American collector who was willing to pass what the late Basil Taylor called "that ultimate test of artistic dis-

crimination, the willingness to accept the unfamiliar". Paul Mellon was such a collector, and with Basil Taylor's eager and disinterested collaboration he began to collect British pictures that corresponded both to his tastes as a connoisseur and to his experience of English life as a Cambridge undergraduate some 25 years earlier. In his attitude to British art he was the antithesis of Duveen. Faced with what were then lumped together as "sporting pictures", he could see that Stubbs was one of the great painters of all time and that even among the journeymen there were some who gave life and immediacy to all that they touched. Pre-industrial England in all its aspects delighted him; and although he was not interested in other people's ancestors as such he would linger over any painting that gave a first-hand and preferably an informal account of how English people had lived. Most at home in the period between the birth of Hogarth in 1697 and the death of Turn-

er in 1851, he never cared to do much outside it. When the collection was given an interim showing at the Royal Academy in 1964 it impressed us by its size, its resource, its informality, its freedom from prejudice, and its reluctance to beat its own submission with big names. Constable and Turner were there in profusion, but they were there mostly with quite small paintings; only in the case of George Stubbs was there a show of force. The collections went on growing, and in a quiet but very effective way Mr Mellon turned out to be behind much of what was best in British art-historical studies. What had started from a private instinct of dissent had not to be of institutional proportions. More than one institution would have been glad to take it over, but the case for Yale was argued first by Andrew Ritchie, then Director of the Yale Art Gallery, and later by Kingman Brewster, Yale President. It was a strong case, moreover. Yale is already a great centre of British studies. The Yale edition of Horace Walpole and

the Yale edition of James Boswell speak for themselves. The Beinecke Rare Book Library is full of English treasures. Mr Mellon is himself a Yale man (class of 1929). Not surprisingly, Yale won the day. Louis Kahn was asked to design the centre; and although he died in 1974 his intentions have been carried out in a building that stands out for its beauty, its amenity and its courteous attentions to the buildings across the street (which include Kahn's own first major work, the 1954 extension to the Yale Art Gallery). So elegant a matching of glass with stainless steel and wood with concrete, so delicate a diffusion of natural light, and so deft a characterization of hand-rail and door-handle have rarely been seen. As much thought has been given to offices, libraries and study rooms as to the main galleries: heavy folios slide forward at a touch, showcases lift off at one turn of a handle, a master craftsman was flown from Germany to see to the sealing of the glass cases, drawings are kept in boxes elbowed with fine leather.

As for the collections, they have multiplied many times over since 1964. They have moved into seventeenth-century paintings, into prints of all kinds, into the eighteenth century (notably by the acquisition of the J. R. Abbey collection) and into rare books: scholars can have the run, in this last context, of Sir Joshua Reynolds's copy of Milton's *Unspecie'd* and of Benjamin Robert Haydon's copy of Bell's *Anatomy*, as well as some 16,000 other volumes of relevant material. It is Charles James Fox, that most lovable of public men, who now greets us at the top of the stairs. The concept of British art has been stretched to allow views of London by Canaletto and an oil sketch by Rubens for his Whitehall ceiling. The inaugural display devoted one floor to oil paintings, a second to watercolours of landscape, and a third to a miscellany entitled *The Pursuit of Happiness* and prefaced with an appropriate quote by J. H. Plumb. The youthful director is Dr Edmund Pillsbury, and the curators of paintings, watercolours and drawings are Malcolm Cormack, formerly of the Fitzwilliam, and Andrew Wilton, formerly of the British Museum.

All this made a glorious first impression, and it will be prized for as long as there is a university at Yale. The name of the donor is mentioned just once in the big building; but as the visitor might quite easily miss it we are entitled to say that the time of the 20th century's history of the United States has any one American done quite so much for the good name of our country.

John Russell



A Lion Attacking a Horse. George Stubbs.

Conquering Christie

Continued from page 8

she could not have hit upon a more fortunate stance, or one that accords equally well with the preconceptions of her readers on both sides of the Atlantic. That is how Europeans think of the United States, and that is how Americans expect them to think. So much for the content of Christie's work. There is one final point to be made concerning her record in the United States. All those impressive sales figures stress the insatiable demand for her books. But there is another side to the coin. In addition to mass consumption, Agatha Christie represents mass production. Her long, hard-working life has filled the shelves with titles after title. Now mystery reading often presents some of the symptoms of addiction, with the hardened fanatic devouring larger and larger dosages until a book a night is required to satisfy the craving. Everyone who has been bitten by the bug knows the joy of unearthing a new, appealing author, followed by the bitter discovery that his entire output consists of two volumes. With Christie, there is no such brief encounter: she is with you for life. And by the time there are over forty works to a writer's credit, re-reading becomes more than a possibility, it becomes an insurance policy. Nothing makes us feel safer than an Agatha Christie we read twenty years ago.

Not that we actually need such reassurance as long as we do not use our passports. Many harsh words have been uttered about the United States in one quarter and another, but even her most intransigent detractors have never denied the efficiency of her distribution system. Give the American middleman a mass producer on one side and a mass market on the other and he will bring the two of them together, no matter what it takes. On one level that is what this country is all about. There is no nonsense about a potential purchaser searching for a bookstore. He can find his chosen author in supermarkets, discount chains, drug stores and gas stations. If he's ready to buy, there's always somebody ready to sell. Of course there are plenty of people to deplore this kind of merchandising. Look, they whine, at the lowering of quality, the corruption of standards implicit in such blatant hucksterism. Look at television commercials and megatons that entice solely to puff the wares of their advertisers; look at the crudity, the juvenility, the pornography littering every paperback stand. They miss the essence of a giant distribution system. It is a neutral juggernaut making no value judgments of its own. It will seed the countryside with Walter Paters

as readily as with comic books. The crudity of the American marketplace forget that it has swept copies of Jane Austen and Henry James, as well as *Valley of the Dolls*, into places they have never been seen before. Naturally any process that deals with American megatons is inherently better constituted to cope with a product of multiple units than with single perfect roses. Air-conditioned Cadillacs pour smoothly from the assembly line into the customers' garages. No racing driver, however, thinks he is going to get a competition machine for the Grand Prix from his local car dealer. And anybody who feels that it is a mark of worthlessness to be amenable to popularized commerce would do well to remember how much of Charles Dickens's success was due to the innovation of issuing novels in cheap instalments and the patriotic disdain elicited by this practice at the time. Agatha Christie can be said to have created the perfect material for the American system of paperback distribution. She—and her—readers could have done a lot worse.

The American Bicentennial in itself proved all this amply and graphically. In the village of Concord, Massachusetts, where it all started, there is a low stone wall bordering the approach to the rude bridge that spans the flood. This wall now bears a plaque to the memory of the British soldiers who died at its base: They came three thousand miles, and died. Unheard, beyond the ocean tide, Their English mother made her moan. Every 19 April, on the anniversary of the battle, flowers are laid on the plaque to commemorate a gallant and vanquished foe. It is fitting, in proper and, in view of what is going on at the other end of town, it may be premature to down the road stands the Concord Free Public Library. At last count, its card catalogue listed seventy-three separate Christie titles, without reference to multiple copies. On the same day there were two books by Agatha Christie on the shelf. The remainder were circulating. This means that all over Concord men and women were ending the day by having tea at Lyons Corner House, by taking the Underground to Paddington, by calling at the Vicarage, or by making a trunk call from the village post office. So much for the end of British influence in the colonies. Some pens, it would appear, still have victories denied to the sword.

"Conquering Christie" has been adapted from Emma Lathen's essay in *Agatha Christie, First Lady of Crime*, a collection edited by H. R. F. Keating which will be published on Thursday by Weidenfeld & Nicolson at £5. © Emma Lathen.

Collecting

The taste for T'ang

Li Lung-chi's assumption of the Dragon Robes of China AD 712 ended some 60 years of confusion in the control of the Tang Empire. Court intrigue at the capital city, Changan, in the present-day Shan, had been rife—the expedient of assassination had become an almost fashionable means of easing the climb to power—and militancy of the neighbouring Tibetans was playing havoc with frontier defences. Important trade links with Mediterranean countries, once made secure by Li Shih-min (circa AD 640), had been disrupted by bandits in the mountain passes around Samarkand, while pirates threatened the sea-routes to Sumatra and the Farsha peoples of north-east India.

No doubt the general populace braced itself for further evils as the new Emperor first treated them to a near-orgy of court butchery, but they were soon to marvel and rejoice in his military acumen that amply contained the growing threat of Islam and in his scholarly tastes, which attracted the most talented in music, poetry and literature throughout Asia and beyond. Perhaps the only ones to complain were the city's potters, overworked by the increasing vogue for tomb "furniture" among the lower echelons of Tang society. The funerals in the court circle were served with richly-glazed wares cast under supervision of the office known as the *Chen-kum-shu*. But lesser mortals went to the market-place, to the artisan's workshop, where they would find shelves of simpler figurines, animal images in miniature, and domestic vessels that would make the afterlife that much more tolerable. Doubtless the bargaining was hard, with a complete suite of musicians carrying a reasonable discount against a single, seated lady playing her *biwa*; perhaps reductions were offered on pieces with minor join-firing flaws. Multiple-casting in piece-moulds, while helping the potter to cope with demand for his wares, restricted originality except for some levity in presentation of physical traits of the Empire's neighbours such as the bulging eyes of the Khotanese, the heavy jowl of the Uighurs, and the curved full noses of the Armenians. But the buyers seemed to have paid little heed to replication: sheer quantity of these "spirit utensils" carried far more weight in the street parades that surrounded the transport of the deceased to his final resting place. The dynasty's decline in Li Lung-chi's dotage (he paid in-

creasing attention to the whims of his concubines at the cost of his imperial duties) and its eventual eclipse, circa AD 906, pushed the Tang splendour into the mists of time while the efforts of some subsequent rulers to expunge the memory of the dynasty's earlier power led to wholesale destruction of any antiquities outside tomb confines. So it is that today this routine interpretation of Tang society stems only from the wealth of funeral material unearthed since railway construction began carving paths across the Chinese mainland during the first decade of this century. Time and again the local workmen rushed excitedly to the missionaries and the area officials, arms filled with pottery castings. News of the finds swiftly spread to the West, so that by 1909 they were fetching good prices in all the major art centres of Europe.

An elegantly prancing Fergana horse became an essential home decor, while museums sought to recapture the Tang tomb's atmosphere, with its "spirit path" entrance flanked by Lokapala guardians and evil-averting winged-beasts (called *chimeras*) and its ma' chamber thronged with figurines in attendance to the coffin. "Good prices," but this term must be kept in perspective. Though there were sufficient profits about for a London art firm to import many crates of fragments and set a staff to reassemble the shambled task of reuniting components to rebuild 50 horses, a pair of glazed court ladies which fetched 9,250 guineas in 1971 was valued at a mere £10 in the 1930s. And prices like the \$52,500 paid for an equestrian group in 1974 are comfortably an order of magnitude greater than could have been realized even only a decade earlier.

More startling yet has been the upsurge in prices paid for unglazed figures, the *prima donna* performance coming from the familiar orange-clayed matron figures, once thought to be a depiction of Yang Kuei Fei who, by dissipating the court's energies in time-honoured fashion, gained near-absolute power, circa AD 750. At least one such figure increased its market value eightfold during the halcyon trading years, 1970-74. One serious problem bedevils the aspirations of a Tang collector: the high frequency of fakes in this field. The most convincing pieces date to about 1912, for the same trench-cutting that haphazardly opened up tombs also unearthed several original kiln-sites.

The author works at the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art at Oxford University.

Gardening

May may be better

One of the old weather sayings that has over the years proved more often right than wrong is: "A late spring never deceives". That is, when spring finally arrives it does not dicker about and go back on itself, it stays. Hopefully this may be so this year.

Still, looking back over the records, a cold late spring is more often than not followed by a cool summer. But there are always the exceptions to the rule, and the abnormal climatic change that has led to California entering a third year of drought may quite conceivably be accompanied by other abnormalities elsewhere in the northern hemisphere.

May is often a critical month as far as the weather is concerned, and it will be very interesting to see what turning the weather takes and how it may influence our summer. There is another old saying: "What April cannot do, May will do all day". So perhaps May will be warm and sunny.

Many people I know dismissed the idea of growing vegetables in a very small garden. I think they are wrong because vegetables cost so much today that even a few from a small patch may be worth several pounds. I am always a confirmed pessimist about the cost of living or the value of the pound, but you would have to be a supreme optimist if you think the cost of vegetables is ever likely to come down except in short periods of seasonal glut.

So, first, let us look at Gro-bags. These are the plastic bags filled with a peat-based compost, enriched with fertilizers, and in which we can grow three or maybe four tomato plants or, of course, cucumbers, lettuces or other vegetables. The Gro-bag solves a lot of problems of growing tomatoes or cucumbers in a greenhouse. There is no need to worry about sterilizing soil in a border, or buying bottomless pots and compost for

growing plants by the ring culture method. We normally grow four tomato plants in a Gro-bag in a cold greenhouse. We buy in plants about now, and we expect to get between 15 and 20lb of fruit from each plant which, if tomatoes cost as much this year as they have done in the past year or two, must show a goodly financial return.

One of the problems of growing plants like tomatoes or cucumbers in Gro-bags is how to support them. One can tie strings round the bags and hitch them to wires stretched across the greenhouse roof. But now we have the Auriol Gro-Grid plant support, specially designed for use with Gro-bags. It is basically a framework of stout plastic coated wire which fits over the Gro-bag. It is nearly 4ft high. Used outdoors on a terrace or even a balcony, it would take tomatoes up to the fourth floor, which is all that one can expect to ripen out of doors.

In a greenhouse, of course, one can tie a bamboo cane to the Gro-Grid and take the plants up to 6ft or more.

The Gro-Grids are available from all good garden stores or, in case of difficulty, from Auriol (Guildford) Ltd, Passfield Mill, Passfield, Liphook, Hants GU30 7RR, price £3.95 each including VAT and carriage.

In the open in a small garden we can grow runner beans against walls or fences, or up poles. We can grow courgettes or marrows up Gro-Grids or against walls or fences. So too outdoor cucumbers.

Beetroot sown as an edging to a border or a rose bed—or even as an underplanting for shrubs—looks quite attractive. So do lettuces or carrots, and one can sow patches of onions for pulling young in any odd corner.

Sweetcorn too can be planted in small groups of

three or four in a border, and even after the cobs have been picked the foliage looks quite attractive for the rest of the summer.

Some thoughts about varieties. For a lettuce I still go for Webb's Wonderful, and whether you are pro or anti-EEC at least the new regulations of the Community have made a lot of headway in sorting out the hundreds of synonyms of our varieties of vegetables.

This superb crisp, curly lettuce, which is the last to bolt to seed in a hot summer, is now to be known only as Webb's Wonderful. Its synonyms are now written off. But for any garden, especially a small one, do recommend the lettuce Salad Bowl, offered by Suttons, Dobies and Unwins. You just keep picking the leaves as you need them, and the plants go on producing more for many weeks.

From what I hear in the trade, the demand for all kinds of vegetable plants—tomatoes, lettuces, and brassica seedlings and the like—is very brisk this year. It would be well, if you want to buy any such plants, to find a source of supply now and place your order.

Sowing time for runner beans is almost with us now. We can sow in peat pots, boxes of seed sowing compost in a cold frame in the next week or two, or in the open ground in the middle of May. There are many varieties of runner bean, but if you wish to grow something new there is the red flowered Red Knight stringless runner bean, also the stringless white flowered runner bean Fry, both available from Dobies. Fry has consistently set well with me when red flowered varieties did not.

And there are the climbing French beans such as Blue Lake which I am convinced are self-sterilating and give a fine crop of beans even in the most unfavourable seasons.

Roy Hay

The Times Special Offer Blocks and barrows

Anyone who would like a wall of some kind or some paving in the garden would do well to consider this offer of the Auriol Kwik-Kast kit of moulds for making your own concrete wall or paving blocks. If the work of casting the blocks yourself is too much, get someone else to do it, and still save money. I know of several students who have earned some welcome pocket money by making blocks in their holidays. A fair estimate of the cost of materials, sand and cement, is about 8p a block compared with around 65p to 85p a block from the builder's merchant.

It is easily possible to cast 100 blocks in a day. The concrete mix is instantly turned out after being tamped into the mould, just like turning out sandcastles from a child's bucket. This pack contains a high density glass-fibre casing mould with an insert, also of glass-fibre, to produce ornamental open screen blocks. It also includes plates which enable you to cast solid wall blocks with a realistic random stonework finish, blocks resembling Cotswold stone, Flemish brickwork, and patio paving slabs. These blocks, which are 12in square, may be made from 1in to 4in thick.

Blocks of a minimum thickness of 1in may be used as cladding tiles to create dramatic interior and exterior effects covering unsightly walls. The open screen block or "Fantasia" mould is designed so that the blocks may be used to form many different wall patterns. The masonry moulds are also cunningly designed and the blocks may be set to form a number of different patterns.

Concrete colourant may be added to the concrete mix, or masonry paint applied after the wall has been constructed. Another feature of the "Fantasia" blocks is that a range of clear or coloured "Acryl-glas" inserts may be fitted to make the wall, or part of it, wind-proof, useful for enclosing a snug patio.

If the concrete mix is at the right consistency, one mould will turn out 10 blocks an hour easily. The blocks set sufficiently hard to be moved after 24 hours, but should be left for five or six days to harden properly before being used for building. We have come a long way from the heavy old wooden garden barrow, which was heavy to push when empty, let alone full. If you have a transportation problem—moving large quantities of lawn clippings or lawn mowers, or the rubbish dump—consider this outside wheelbarrow, the Corrie Giant. It is made of galvanized metal, with a 16in pneumatic rubber wheel with heavy duty nylon bearings which, as it is so large, enables you to push it easily over turned earth when filled with mulch-room compost or other mulching material. It is of all welded construction, the chassis being of high quality stove-enamelled steel.

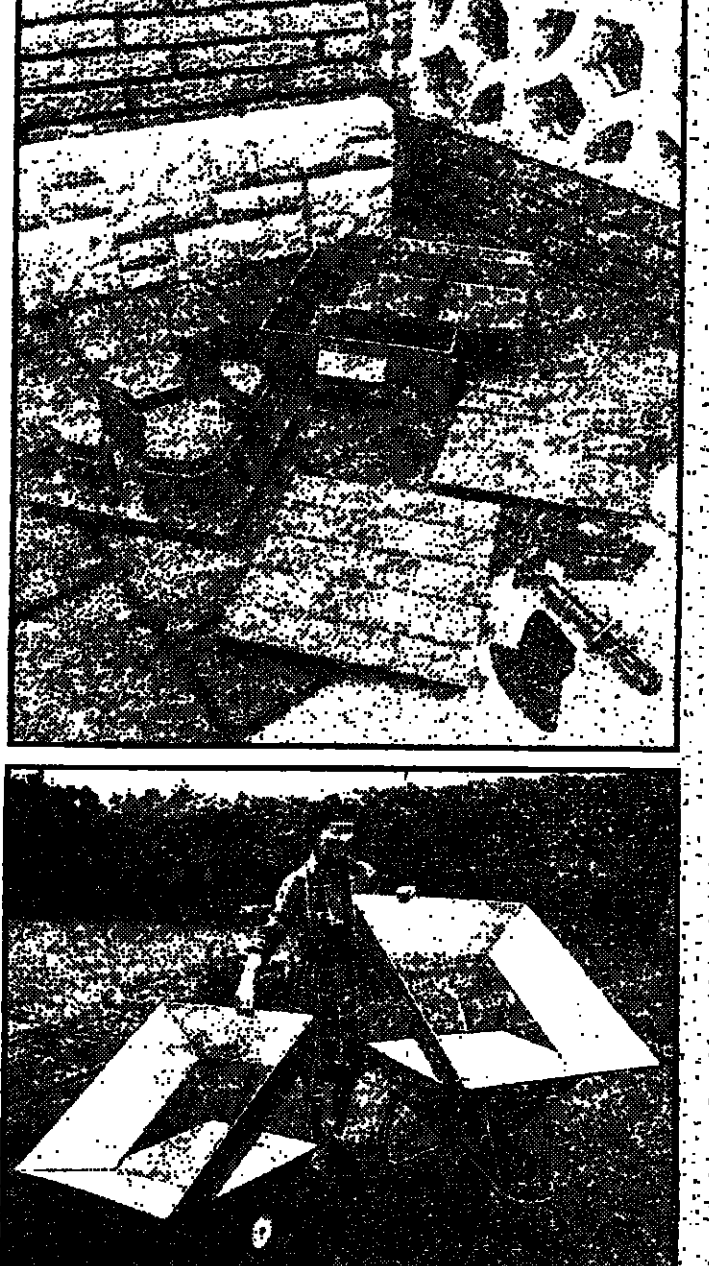
It is very easy to push, and if you intend to mix concrete or lay paths, it makes the moving of cement, sand or mixed concrete easy. The basic barrow contains 41 cubic feet, and with the extension top it will contain 91 cubic feet. If you do not have the need for a super large barrow, you can buy the basic barrow without the extension top.

We also offer the Calypso wheelbarrow, which is excellent for light garden work and especially suitable for elderly or handicapped people. It has

a galvanized steel body, and a high quality green stove enamelled tubular steel chassis. It has two solid polypropylene wheels with solid rubber tyres, and hub caps. It holds about 21 cubic feet, which is practically doubled if the extension top is fitted.

One advantage of this barrow is that if rubbish has been gathered into a heap, the barrow can be tipped forward and the rubbish swept into it rather as if one was using a giant dustpan and brush.

R.H.



To order, complete the coupon in block letters. The offer is open to readers in UK mainland only. Delivery within 28 days from receipt of order. Quotes, no orders, to David Sharpe on 01-837 1234, Ext 7893.

Send to: Mason Kit and Barrow Offer, Times Newspapers Ltd, 32, Wharf Road, London N1 7SD.

	Price incl delivery	Nos reqd
A Kwik-Kast Mason Master Kit	16.80	
B Giant Wheelbarrow	24.82	
C Giant Extension Top	9.33	
D Calypso Barrow	11.88	
E Calypso Extension Top	8.21	

I enclose cheque/PO for £..... crossed and made payable to Times Newspapers Limited.

Name

Address

Postcode

Times Newspapers Limited, 32, Wharf Road, London N1 7SD. Tel: 01-837 1234. Telex: 250000. Cable: 250000. Fax: 01-837 1234.

George Hutchinson

The best thing the GLC could do would be to vote itself out of existence

To many minds, the best outcome of the Greater London Council elections of May 5 would be victory for Mr Oliver Stutchbury and his little band. They are fighting for what is probably the soundest policy of all, namely the abolition of the GLC. If returned, they would quickly extinguish themselves, and on this account may be considered the least self-interested of candidates.

Alas, there are only 31 of them. They are too few to prevail. What they are succeeding in doing, however, is to stimulate public discussion of the GLC's role or *raison d'être* in metropolitan affairs; and with discussion comes doubt and disillusionment. Thus Mr Stutchbury and his companions are performing an important service—a service that might lead, over the years, to the disappearance of this huge, wasteful and unnecessary authority.

We would be better off without the GLC. Its functions (as I have argued before in these columns) could be distributed between the 33 London boroughs (excluding the three City of London, which are non-political) and the existing Government departments or agencies—augmented, perhaps, by the appointment of a Minister for London. In all reason, there is no need to go on maintaining the elaborate, cumbersome and costly establishment at County Hall.

Mr Stutchbury speaks from direct experience as a former (and rather distinctive) Labour member of the council. But he is not, of course, the first to advocate its extinction. A number of prominent and notably proficient figures in the local government of London have long been of the same opinion. One is Mr John Goss, Lord Mayor of Westminster in his day and previously Mayor of Marylebone. Another is Mr Hugh Cubitt of Westminster City Council.

"The Greater London Council," Mr Cubitt once said to me, "is a ridiculous organization for what it achieves". He went on to suggest the remedy. Let us accept that it is wasteful and extravagant to have London administration at three levels, central government, GLC and boroughs. Since the boroughs are on the whole working satisfactorily and Parliament will never allow the GLC to be a truly strategic authority, the GLC is an element to be eliminated. I envisage the redistribution of the GLC's powers both upward to central government and downward to the boroughs."

Experience of the overblown metropolitan counties, recently established in other parts of the country is no doubt provoking similar reservations. In England there are six of them: Greater Manchester,



Mr Cubitt: "a ridiculous organization for what it achieves".

Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands and West Yorkshire. Missings are not confined to London. They are to be found everywhere.

As to the GLC campaign in

more general terms, there can be little doubt that Labour's reign is over. On all the available evidence, the Conservatives can hardly fail to win—

for what this is worth, given one's criticisms of the institu-

tion itself. But they will be carried to victory (as will Tories elsewhere) on national rather than purely local considerations and sentiments. Throughout the United Kingdom the tide is running against Labour.

To say this is not to belittle the quality of the Conservative campaign in London, which seems to me to have been exceptionally well conducted. As chairman of the party's campaign committee, Sir Theo Constantine has been a good adviser to Mr Horace Cutler, the leader of the Opposition on the GLC. Sir Theo, who is not himself a member of the council, is one of the Tories' most experienced officers in the London area and is, moreover, a past chairman of the National Union. Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, the MP for Hampstead, has been similarly successful. Mr Finsberg is a vice-chairman of the Conservative Party with special responsibility for London.

This week I have been speaking to one of the younger Tory candidates, Mr Joseph Egerton, who is contesting Lewisham Deptford—the old Deptford constituency plus bits of the old Lewisham. He is Mr Maurice Macmillan's parliamentary research officer. While the Tories can expect to take over the GLC, Mr Egerton cannot be sure of winning himself: for this is

what might be called Herbert Morrison territory with strong Labour traditions and loyalties. For that very reason, however, Joe Egerton may be quite a good witness.

What he has found, in the course of an unusually thorough programme of canvassing, is a marked, if not overwhelming, feeling that it is "time for a change"; that taxes, prices and unemployment are causing untold anxiety and distress in working class homes (as well as others); and that the decline of law and order has become a matter of everyday comment and concern.

Much of his door-to-door canvassing has been done on council estates, often in tower blocks—those evil monuments to insensitive public authorities, sometimes allied with property developers, and the source of so much social stress. There, the slide towards increasing vandalism is particularly prevalent.

To Mr Finsberg, it seems that "Greater London is heading rapidly for economic and social chaos—increasingly submerged by planning blight, economic decline, unemployment, violence and a fast diminishing population". Labour, he reminds us, "has achieved a 235 per cent increase in rates since 1975, a 115 per cent increase in fares in 18 months while £200m in subsidies was paid to London Transport".

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

Sportsview

Splashing out on the latest challenger for the Admiral's Cup

For the vast majority of yachtsmen sailing is just for fun

Unlike most sports, the yachting season has no beginning and no end. It eases gradually into being, with first a club here, and then a club there taking to the water. The first open events occur at Easter, then enthusiasm often wanes again (depending on the weather) until suddenly, in about the middle of May, the season is in full swing.

It peters out in the same sort of way in the autumn, with most clubs winding up their programmes during September. A few series extend into October, but by then the evenings can be chilly and for most of us yachting loses its appeal. This transition was most marked last year. After months, it seemed, of sailing in nothing more than shorts and shirt-sleeves, in warm breezes under a cloudless sky, the fine weather came to an end. Within a week, one needed two sweaters and a snorak to keep warm and long forgotten oil skins were once more being used. Clearly it was time to go.

Now the boats are beginning to reappear. I have already been to one regatta, the Congressional Cup, and watched a couple of races at my local dinghy club. I have even started to think about doing some work on my open boat and to judge by the number of boats still upside down in gardens, clubs and yards, a lot of other people are also going to be late sailors. No matter for the vast majority of yachtsmen, sailing is for fun, a pastime they enjoy for its own sake, where even racing need not be taken too seriously.

But for others, of course, racing is a grim affair, and the sole reason for their sailing. Sometimes I wonder if they actually enjoy sailing. Anyway, they will now be putting the finishing touches to their boats, ready for the fray. For small boat sailors, mainly in National classes, the season will probably comprise a series of open events at weekends culminating in a week at the national championships. Club racing has all but died out, except on mid-week evenings and the keen helmsman now spends more time on the road than on the water.

At a different level and not necessarily a higher one, are the International and Olympic classes. Their programmes are even more elaborate with fixtures in Europe and far-flung corners of the globe. In Britain the Olympic classes are numerically small and seldom seen. The only regatta where they all come together is Weymouth Olympic Week at the end of May. After that they disperse and quietly do their own thing with a view to selection for the Games in Russia in three years' time.

Weymouth this year will see the first appearance of the Star class since it was adopted for the Olympics in place of the Tempest. The class is by no means new on the Olympic

scene, it was first raced in the Games of 1932 and only dropped out 40 years later. It has achieved considerable growth in some countries, but was never popular in Britain and is unlikely to attract more than a few converts now. These remarks, incidentally, are not intended to imply that the Olympic classes in general are unsuitable boats, some of them are not. Their appeal is muted more by being Olympic, with all that entails for success.

Moving on to keelboats (the offshore variety) the big success story of the past few years has been the growth of level racing. This was probably inevitable when the really helmsmen from the expansion period of the 1960s graduated to bigger boats. But, for whatever reason, racing in the "Ton" classes is now exceedingly popular.

The Solent points series can take credit for helping this growth, for although it is for handicapped racing, it provides the means for boats to get together. The Half Ton class, whose world championship will be held in Britain next year, looks like being the "in" class this year. Many new boats, of a variety of designs, have been built and the professionals are looking for a coup next year.

But the interest of the trade is nothing to what they are showing in the larger yachts now being prepared for the Admiral's Cup regatta series. With boats of this type now costing up to £50,000, such a market cannot be ignored. In Britain alone nine new yachts will be lining up with the existing Class 1 fleet for a place in the teams of three boats and there will be a dozen or more teams taking part. As well as the usual strong team from the United States, Australia and Germany, there will also be teams from Poland and, for the first time, Japan.

The highlight of the year, for racing yachtsmen at any rate, will be the challenge for the America's Cup to be held in the United States. Yachts from Australia, France and Sweden will first compete for the right to issue a challenge; sadly, they will not be joined by a boat from Britain. There must do seem to be anyone around with a spare million pounds to mount a worthwhile campaign.

John Nicholls

Breaking the Rhodesian spiral of violence

The rising tide of brutality in Rhodesia is making a negotiated constitutional settlement increasingly unlikely, according to recent reports. The white mercenaries, especially some Americans, are reported to be as brutal as the guerrillas and other armed bands now terrorizing the countryside.

The Rhodesian Commission for Justice and Peace, an official body appointed by the Rhodesian Catholic Bishops' Conference, has long warned that civil war would be the outcome if the conflict continued. Recent reports suggest that it could be unavoidable unless decisive action is taken soon.

The withdrawal of the mercenaries would obviously lower the level of terror. Estimates of their number range from 1,200 to 1,600, and they have been guilty of crimes which decent white Rhodesians would never commit.

Some of them are criminals capable of mindless violence. A favourite sport is reported to be kaffir hunting, the indiscriminate shooting of blacks. The continual violence is causing great concern in Salisbury itself.

Civil war conditions already exist. The civil administration and normal services have col-

lapsed in many areas. The tattered, once strictly controlled, is returning to the cattle country.

The mining of roads by the guerrillas is making transport increasingly difficult, and many schools have been closed. In the eastern area alone some 36,000 children are denied schooling, and farm workers are abandoning tea estates and border farms.

The guerrillas now control a few African tribal trust lands such as Chesa and Sabi to the extent that they move about openly. They hold public meetings and have established rest camps.

Disputed areas where the authority of the Salisbury Government is challenged are described as extensive. The guerrillas have mounted operations within 30 miles of Salisbury.

The lot of ordinary Africans is steadily becoming worse. They are liable to be beaten, tortured or killed by the guerrillas or the security forces. Their condition has not been helped by the so-called protected villages or keeps. They have disrupted the lives of more than 250,000 rural folk and the social consequences have been painful. One study under controlled conditions established that babies born in protected villages are underweight be-

cause the health of the mothers has deteriorated.

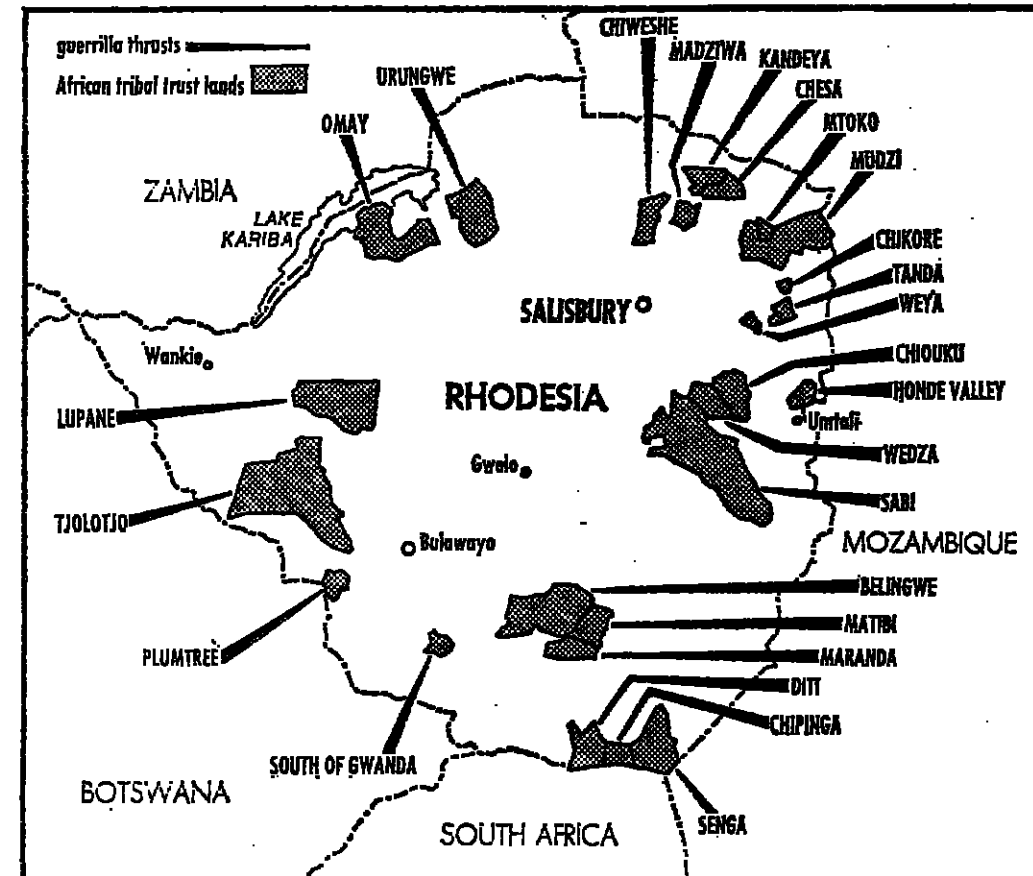
The main victims of guerrilla violence are government officials, white farmers with poor or indifferent labour records, and informers. These are often executed publicly after a confession has been extracted by kangaroo courts.

These are the politically-motivated guerrillas enjoying support from neighbouring states, but gangs of bandits, often deserters from both sides, are said to be more brutal. The activities of some Marxist groups are unpredictable, and one group known as Mao are hunted by both the security forces and the guerrillas.

The brutality of the security forces has been investigated by the Justice and Peace Commission. It reported that interrogations in troubled areas often lead to beatings and torture, and many Africans have been maimed for life.

This is not to suggest that the security forces as a whole are guilty, but they are faced with what is now seen as an impossible task. Sympathetic observers believe that this has fostered bitterness and desperation.

Whatever the reasons—and the influence of the mercenaries could be a factor—the result is a continuing spiral of racial hatred and violence.



The Justice and Peace Commission rejects the contention of the Salisbury regime that the guerrillas are communists and invaders from an outside country. It knows that many of them were attending mission schools only a year or two ago.

The Commission does not absolve the guerrillas from blame. It recognizes that both sides, white and black, pursue their aspirations in the name of justice and peace.

This is often the inner tragedy of such a struggle, but

if it is suggested that if the Smith regime wants to negotiate a constitutional settlement the withdrawal of mercenaries could be the first step towards a ceasefire.

Louis Heren



Above: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Garter Ceremony. Right: Dürer's engraving of St George and the Dragon.

St George, a symbol of unity

Traditionally on St George's Day the Queen appoints new Knights of the Garter. On a Monday afternoon in high June they are installed at St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and *The Times* correspondent publishes a witty account of the procession.

Is all this merely a colourful relic of medieval pageantry? Or have we here a living symbol, round the person of the sovereign—a cluster of dynamic truths which could be a surprise, a delight, and an inspiration if they were to emerge into the light of our consciousness during Jubilee Year?

During the past six years, serving as a Canon of Windsor, I have begun to suspect that all may not be as it appears on the surface. One day a friend told me that in a paleolithic cave painting at Cogul, in Spain, which provides us with one of the "first ever" portraits of a man, this man is wearing nothing but a garter.

Then, in Laurens van der Post's book *The Lost World of the Kalahari*, I read of a Bushman woman wearing a circle of beads below her left knee "exactly like that of her ancestor prototype." I wrote to Colonel van der Post, who replied that he believed "to be in the symbolism of the circle, which is

found in all cultures and at all times. It represents man's quest for wholeness. The halo of the saint, the crown of the king and queen, our rings, bracelets and garters, symbolize that men and women are thinking (the head), acting (the hands), going (the legs) in obedience to an inner demand for wholeness.

We all know the story of King Edward III and the Countess of Salisbury's garter. This incident may well have happened, but it seems a trivial foundation for such an august superstructure as the Order of the Garter. The fourteenth century was an age of symbolism and we are told that a person making a pact with the devil might wear a red garter. Was the King motivated by man's age-old search for wholeness when he gave his Knight Companions, in 1348, a blue garter to wear under the left knee?

Then there is the recent discovery, at Winchester, of a Round Table, built probably in the 1330s. This may (or may not) be the actual table which King Edward III commissioned shortly before he constituted the Order of the Garter. In any case, his purpose appears to have been to reconstitute the company of King Arthur's Round Table (again, a circle symbolizing wholeness), the stories of which had gripped

the imagination of Medieval Europe. At the centre of this cycle of legends is the story of the search for the Holy Grail, the cup used by Christ at the last supper (or, in another version, held to His bleeding side on the Cross), which had been brought to Britain by Joseph of Arimathea and hidden in an enchanted castle. In searching for the Grail, the knights were searching for the presence of the risen Christ in their own souls.

Again we are confronted by the theme for wholeness. Perceval, who in the earliest versions achieved the Grail, spends 10 years slaying giants, fighting dragons, breaking spells, till in the end his sword breaks in a battle with his own pride. He comes to know that his pride is both the best and the worst thing in him—it sent him out on his adventures but now it prevents him from bringing them to a conclusion. Good and evil are interlocked within him. So humbled, and with a broken sword, he finds himself within the enchanted castle, and now he can become the guardian of the Grail, and the presence of the risen Christ can transform the ambiguities within him into a new wholeness.

But what of St George himself? Does not the patron saint of the Garter and of England



confirm in us the simple conviction that our duty as Christians is to ride out boldly and smite the wrong—which is somewhere out there, in somebody else?

No, fortunately for us, he does not! The dragon is another very ancient symbol, found in every culture of the world. He is a reptile with wings—he crawls on the earth and flies in the sky—he is wise and hoards treasure and breathes fire. He is, in fact, the symbol of ourselves, man in all his ambiguity. The tragedy is that Christians have seen the dragon as evil rather than as the interlocking of good and evil. This has been a "heresy" (like a part of the truth) and, like other heresies, distorting and dangerous. It has encouraged us to project on to others what we dislike in ourselves, and then to try to destroy it.

Today England needs her patron saint as never before, but only if she understands who he really is. As he pierces the dragon, he pierces the ambiguities within ourselves with the truth of Christ. As he sets free the maiden, he sets free within us a union of the masculine and the feminine, the emotions and the intellect, the earthy and the heavenly. He brings us to a new wholeness and with that wholeness to a new happiness, so that we cry "St George for merry England!"

As the Knights of the Garter process this Jubilee year into St George's Chapel, let *The Times* correspondent by all means help us not to take ourselves too seriously—but let the symbols point us towards the reality.

Canon Stephen Verney

The new blue-collar elite of American academe

For all its air of timelessness and academic effort even the most illustrious of American universities is having to adjust to a new order

Afternoon tea at Lowell House: omelette, the toast in bud and the courtyard lawns, reduced to the colour and consistency of wet underfelt by the winter snow, are twitching and stirring in the evening sun. Inside, the Master's wife pours Earl Grey tea from a silver teapot while tutors and undergraduates, gingerly balancing saucers and scones, talk and talk and talk. . . . It is all very British, more C. P. Snow than Mary McCarthy, more Macmillan than T. S. Eliot, more old England than new—even to the sherry and madeira which follow.

But this is Cambridge, Massachusetts, not its eponymous ancestor beside the Fens. The spring term at Harvard is halfway through and if the crack of baseball bats can be heard on the grass outside, then so can the rattle of typewriters, echoing through the staircases as fourth-year seniors struggle to complete their theses. But for all its air of timelessness and academic effort even this most illustrious of American universities, alma mater for T. S. Eliot, Henry James and three twentieth century American presidents (both Roosevelt and Kennedy) is having to adjust to a new order and shifting values.

The academic standards are still embarrassingly high. Of the 6,439 undergraduates, some 85 per cent came from the top 10 per cent of high school graduation classes. For every one of the 1,115 admitted last fall, there were six more applicants who received that depressing letter: "We deeply regret . . ."

But the university which was once regarded as a sanctuary for rich young New Englanders, now annually embraces a more democratic mix of American youth. About 65 per cent now come here with financial aid—amounting on average to \$4,450 of the \$7,000 or so it now costs everything included—for one academic year. Some money comes in the form of grants, some in the form of substantial loans—which can leave a student heavily in debt to his alma mater, in more ways than one—and some simply has to be worked for part-time. In fact Harvard authorities are now mostly concerned not about the

poor, who receive aid, or the rich who do not need it, but about the middle-class Americans—just above the means test entitling them to help but below the safety margin which enables parents to make the financial sacrifice.

The mix is healthier than it used to be, with Caroline Kennedy (daughter of the late President) and Henry Richardson (son of Eliot) and a host of heirs to American industry sharing equal facilities with the children of blue-collar workers. There is also more balance between the sexes, with the slightly absurd statistic of two-and-a-half women to every four men—instead of one to four as in the past.

The students themselves have changed, too. At least they have changed since the late 60s and more closely resemble that familiar generation of the middle 50s. They are extremely well-mannered, admirably industrious and more interested in drama than dissent, in Russian literature rather than revolution. They laugh tolerantly at suggestions of Harvard elitism, explaining that this is only a myth perpetuated by and

on behalf of the academics who teach here. But the academics laugh tolerantly back and explain that the students are really extremely proud to be here—only they do not like to admit it. Anyway they are all far too aware of the shortage of jobs in the wide world outside, studying for a graduate or professional qualifications.

A survey of the 1971 graduation class showed that as many as 87 per cent did so. Of the few who did not, 15 went into banking, 11 went into journalism, 10 others into a rich assortment of careers ranging from pianists, firemen and corks to Yoga teacher, professional baseball player and ranch hand.

"Variety," warned one Harvard sociologist, "is the one generalization you can safely make in this place." But it always has been so. Even the buildings reflect it, with those in Harvard Yard, ancient nucleus of an expanding campus, looking more like a museum of styles than a comprehensive whole. (There is an apocryphal story that when Le Corbusier was shown a photograph of Harvard's Carpenter Hall, he slowly complained that they had read the blueprints upside down.)

This university milieu is something which no one can successfully imitate, and how fully can never altogether change—although one local mayor several years ago is said to have suggested solving Cambridge parking problems by paying over Harvard Yard. (The university escapes rather lightly in the matter of local taxes.) But then confrontation between town and gown is something which is not unknown in the old world, either.

Henry Stanhope



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TALKING BUT NOT TRUSTING

The United States has now adopted a new approach towards West European communist parties. The result of considerable soul-searching in Washington, it marks a cautious and limited departure from the policy of Dr Kissinger, who said about a year ago that "significant participation" by communist parties in the governments of France, Italy and other countries would be bound to affect relations with the United States and Nato. This statement of the fairly obvious was taken to mean that a serious rupture or revision of relations could occur, and the impression was reinforced by instructions to American officials to avoid formal contacts with Italian communists.

One of the reasons for this policy was that Dr Kissinger did not want to demoralize the Christian Democrats or confer respectability on the communists, especially before the Italian election, but it denied the United States normal contacts with a significant political party and ensured that relations would be even worse than they need be if the communists did enter government. It also looked too much like an attempt to influence Italian voters, though the element of "interference" was greatly exaggerated.

Mr Carter's Administration has now produced a modified formula. It repeats the seemingly obvious statement that "the position of a communist party in a particular country is a matter to be decided by the people concerned", but shows greater willingness to accept the verdict of a democratic vote, emphasizing this by lifting the ban on official contacts. The American ambassador in Rome has called on Signor Pietro Ingrao, the communist President of the Chamber of Deputies—whose constitutional position might have warranted it in any case, while officials of the American embassy in Paris have met M Jean Kanapa, a leading member of the French Communist Party—a move obviously significant gesture.

There is, however, still an understandable reservation in the American position. The ability of the United States to work with the countries of western Europe, says the State Department, "would be greatly impaired if these Governments came to be dominated by political parties whose political traditions, values and practices are alien to the fundamental democratic principles and common interests on which our relations are based". As a gloss on this, officials have explained that the point of the policy is to enable the United States to have normal contacts with everyone on the

political scene without this having a political effect—"communication does not imply approval". In other words, the United States is obviously no happier about communists entering European governments than it was under Dr Kissinger but it is now somewhat less ready to interfere to prevent this happening and more willing to come to terms with it if it does happen.

This is a welcome development. It was short-sighted of the United States to isolate itself from a significant political party in a democracy and to hope that by doing so it could limit that party's influence. A main result was to limit the influence of the United States. In any case the western community is supposed to uphold the principles of plural democracy so it must make some adjustment to the possibility of a communist party being elected into power according to these principles, and perhaps even adding by them a good deal of caution is, however, necessary. No matter how "sincere" the Italian Communist Party may be in its espousal of democratic freedoms it still retains fraternal links with the countries of the Warsaw Pact, who clearly reject these freedoms, and its ultimate aim is a system which, while theoretically dedicated to upholding many aspects of pluralism, might in fact turn out to be so constructed as to make a return to any other system impossible.

Even at this stage there are disturbing ambiguities in some of the Italian party's positions on both home and foreign affairs. Two examples are provided by pieces in the new issue of *Encounter*. One is a description by Signor Enzo Bettiza, editor of the Italian newspaper *Giornale Nuovo*, of how the Italian Communist Party has stopped the Italian service of *Télé-Monte-Carlo* from reaching Rome—incidentally in direct contravention of the provision of the Helsinki agreement relating to the free flow of information.

The other is the full text of the interview given by Signor Lucio Lombardo Radice to *Radio Free Europe* (a report of which appeared in *The Times* on April 2). Ironically, in view of the party's attitude to *Télé-Monte-Carlo*, Signor Lombardo Radice makes use of *Radio Free Europe* to support dissent in eastern Europe (largely for the rather dreary reason that he believes hardly anyone in the area would actually wish to return to capitalism) but he also exposes the party's ambivalent attitude to Nato and East-West relations. Asked about the party's probable

attitude in an East-West crisis, he first says it would support the Soviet Union and then explains that this would apply only if there were an imperialist aggression. He thereby reveals an instinctive reaction in favour of the Soviet Union as well as a curious unwillingness to consider the possibility of a crisis deriving from something other than "imperialist aggression". In addition, he makes it clear that the preservation of socialism in eastern Europe is a matter of high priority for him, which presumably means that in a situation of general turmoil he would tend to favour restoring the political status quo in eastern Europe.

Signor Lombardo Radice may speak largely for himself (though he is a member of the central committee) but Signor Bettiza, the party leader, is not much clearer. Although he says repeatedly that he wants Italy to remain in Nato and that he has no differences with the Christian Democrats on the "grand lines" of foreign policy, he is vague on specific questions. Asked during the election campaign if he saw the Atlantic alliance as a useful shield behind which to build socialism, he said: "I don't want Italy to withdraw from the Atlantic pact for that reason, and not only because our withdrawal would upset the international equilibrium." Asked about his attitude in the event of a Soviet invasion he sidestepped by saying that since this would mean the end of everything it was not worth considering.

The broad conclusion to be drawn is that although the Italian Communist Party can probably be relied upon to remain reasonably loyal to Nato and to parliamentary democracy in times of peace and stability, and although it may have a contribution to make in dealing with the present Italian situation, its fundamental ambivalence could well surface if it were confronted with an internal or external crisis. Mr Carter is therefore right to try to come to terms with the reality of its power and more especially to prepare the ground for avoiding the sort of automatic crisis which Dr Kissinger's attitude would have provoked if the party had entered government. But he is also right to indicate that a normal relationship with the party depends on its remaining true to the democratic principles it professes and that even then its entry into government would not be welcome to Washington. Every communist party in power in the world is totalitarian; how can we believe that the West European communist parties would not be totalitarian if they came to power?

A FUND TO BE SEEN, MANAGED AND USED

Whatever the merits of the decision not to purchase Menmore Towers for the nation, the long-running saga over the disposition of that property has brought to public attention the strange status and peculiar workings of the National Land Fund. The assiduous reader of Hansard of twenty years ago would no doubt have been warned that the fund, in the words of Mr Enoch Powell, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, did not in itself exist. Both the capital amount of it, and the interest apparently accruing to it, were mere paper entries, he argued when, in 1957, the government of the day simply wrote off £50m of the £60m then standing to the fund's credit.

It has nevertheless been generally assumed in recent years that the fund—now standing at more than £17m—represents a real credit, capable of being used for the purposes originally envisaged for it when it was set up in 1946: the acquisition of property and works of art belonging to the national heritage, either in lieu

of death duties or otherwise. The realization that in practice it is treated by the Treasury as little different from any other funds under its control, subject to decisions made with wider public expenditure objectives in mind, has come as somewhat of a surprise.

The Treasury argues that when the book entry representing the fund becomes activated, and a transfer is made to some other department (usually the Inland Revenue), a real increase of public expenditure takes place, which places the transaction within the Treasury's general supervisory functions over public spending. The intention behind the Land Fund, the contingent appropriation of public moneys for specifically laid down purposes, is inimical to that philosophy. Understandable though that approach may be, especially in times of economic stringency, it contradicts the purpose behind the Land Fund's establishment.

One way of confirming the fund's original intentions would be to create a separate trust fund with its own account, moneys specifically placed into

it, and trustees to administer it. The fund's separate existence would then be assured. It is not, however, necessary to go that far. The existing structure could be maintained, the only change being that the Treasury would treat the fund as a genuine contingency fund set up for a particular purpose, rather than as an integral part of its general control over public expenditure priorities. There is nothing in the establishment of such a contingency fund which runs counter to good economic management. The money in it would be used only when the contingency arose, in the form of an important work of art or historic building which is in danger of passing out of the hands of the nation unless bought by the fund. But when the political decision is made, on the advice of the experts, that such a purchase is worthy of being made, it must be made clear to the Treasury that if the money is there, standing to the credit of the fund, it should not oppose its being spent. That was the principle under which the fund was set up thirty years ago. It is still valid today.

Words in 'Hunglish'

From Mr George Mikes
Sir, It is amusing to see the English, speakers of the most predatory language in the world, condemning Hungarians for borrowing a few words from the English, and occasionally a few non-existent words from English. A drinking-bar is not a common phrase of English but as *bar* means a night club in Hungarian they had to make a distinction. Some of the English words mentioned by Mr Romy (April 6) as picked up by the Hungarians from the English (such as *jury*, *supermarket*, *face creaming*) had been first stolen by the English from Latin and now Hungary—the former Roman province of Pannonia—has simply taken them back.

Professor Alan C. Ross is a most distinguished linguist (and croquet player) but he does make a few curious remarks in his letter on Hunglish, the Hungarian version of English (April 18). The rules of Hungarian spelling can be taught to any moderately intelligent child of six in six minutes; in Britain 98.7 per cent of the population are unable to master the chaotic and senseless rules of English spelling in a lifetime. Looking at such isolated words as *row*, *bow*, or *minute*, not even a Professor of Linguistics knows how to pronounce them. For an Englishman to call Magyar spelling "rather peculiar" because *szépe* for *spray* looks strange to him is like the pot calling a beautiful, shiny steel frying pan black.

Professor Ross remarks that the *Second Supplement of the Oxford English Dictionary* does not record the word *farmer* as applied to *jeans*. But he ought to have looked up the *Second Supplement of Magyar Szavak Szótár*, the Hungarian equivalent of *Oxford* and he could have seen that *farmer* (*farmer* trousers) is a perfectly good name for jeans, indeed better than *jeans* itself. Further, to call a radio announcer, who does speak after all, *speaker*, or even *spiker*, is surely more logical than to call *Speaker* the one member of the House of Commons who is not allowed to speak.

And, while on the subject, what about *Engrian*, the English version of Hungarian words? For example, *husar* (Hung. *husar* see *Shorter English Dictionary*) or *coach* (after the Hungarian village of Kocs) or—just to mention the most glorious of them all—what about *paprika*? The moral: brush up your English before throwing stones at other people's Hunglish.
I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE MIKES,
18 DORCHES Road, SW6.
April 19.

School meals

From Mr J. S. Wagstaff
Sir, Your article today (April 11) reporting the possible closure of schools for lunch, owing to the need to cut the expenditure of non-academic services in education, should encourage the government

to make an urgent and thorough examination of all the non-teaching costs in our schools. The large cost of the meal service could be avoided, as it has been in countries like Germany and Denmark for example, by beginning school at 8 am and finishing at 1 pm, the pupils returning home then for a late lunch.

There will undoubtedly be complaints from families in which both parents are working, but surely it is not for the taxpayer to provide both education and a child minding service?
Yours faithfully,
JACK WAGSTAFF,
Brampton Cottage,
Chapel Brampton,
Kensington.
April 11.

Fragile eggshells

From Mrs E. M. Selby-Boothroyd
Sir, I would like to correct terms used in the recent letters about fragile eggshells. All hens have to have grit—not as part of their diet but to be stored in the gizzard to churn up their food.

The oyster shells Mrs Curtis Dean fed to the hens, were adding the extra calcium to harden the shells.
Yours faithfully,
E. M. SELBY-BOOTHROYD,
62 Bridgem Road,
Bexley,
Kent.
April 14.

High tax rates and avoidance

From Mr D. C. Potter, QC

Sir, The publication of this year's Finance Bill again calls attention to the very high rates of income tax imposed on individuals resident in the United Kingdom whose annual income exceeds some £20,000. The top rate is 83 per cent on "earned" and 98 per cent on "unearned" income.

Some features of these rates are already well known. They are much higher than the rates in most industrial nations of the free world; they produce, even on paper, a very modest yield; they are plainly imposed not to raise revenue but for political reasons (although all governments since 1945 seem to have favoured them); they cause bitterness among those who lack tax-free fringe benefits such as the inflation-proof pensions enjoyed by part of the population; they discourage thrift; they sour endeavour.

Those features should surely cause even the most timid and conservative politician to consider introducing a change, so as to bring us into line with our neighbours. However, there is an additional feature to which insufficient attention is paid. This is that the effect of the high rates, continued for more than 30 years of peacetime, has been not to increase, but actually to reduce the yield of tax.

Now admittedly that assertion is not capable of proof. Nor is it a matter about which any government department is likely to have more than the haziest notion: it is simply not capable of accurate measurement. Nevertheless, almost almost everybody dealing with taxation in the private sector sees, year in, year out, with depressing regularity, matters which are not in themselves tax avoidance exercises, but are loaded down with tax considerations to the expense of commercial advantage.

I have in mind such matters as the following: the operation of businesses through the "one-man company" where in commercial terms no company is required; refusal to increase income by harder work; unwillingness to take commercial risks; lavish expenditure on "tax deductible items"; the departure abroad of persons who have, or hope to have, high income; unwillingness by persons abroad to bring their skills to this country; the setting up of trade abroad, where on all non-taxation considerations, this country is the proper place.

Things have come to this, that if any Briton were to make some great new invention, the soundest advice to him would be to go abroad to develop and exploit his invention through a foreign manufacturer. The policy of imposing high rates of taxation is largely based on envy, in the guise of righteousness. Imposing the high rates has never been a party political issue (save as to a small percentage of voters or chat). Once it is seen that the high rates almost certainly reduce the yield of taxation, their abolition should surely not be a party political issue. Moreover, our tax rates are conforming to the main stream of education theory by ignoring altogether a realm of experience and expression which deserves to be regarded as an inescapable necessity in any youngster's education, the realm of quality, whether of making things, the construction of objects of utility and pleasure from natural and man-made materials, using hands, hand tools and machine tools.

All Professor Balchin's "Four A's" could be satisfied by the transmission, reception and interpretation of signs—words, numbers and symbols. Signs are a form of currency. They reflect the values attached to things, but they are not things in themselves; like monetary currency they are prone to devalue to worthlessness and can even denote a non-existent entity.

Things, as opposed to signs, are acquiring more, not less, significance for the world in which we live. The capacity and the will to produce objects of quality, whether they be artistic or utilitarian, is something any nation with an interest in economic and cultural survival should promote by every possible means, including education. Unless we can convince children that it is both honourable and enjoyable to do so, our future is indeed bleak. The constructive impulse in children is all too often tolerated as a form of recreational therapy, or a practical illustration of the more prestigious domain of scientific symbolism. In fact, it has a life of its own which deserves full recognition within the educational curriculum.

Professor Balchin's Four Aces may prove too much of a gamble. Yours sincerely,
CLIVE ASHWIN,
6 Priory Gardens,
Highgate, N6
April 20.

Laughing bishops

From Mr K. N. Fisher
Sir, Over 200 years ago Dr Johnson said "This merriment of parsons is mighty offensive!"

There is no new thing under the sun.
Yours faithfully,
NEIL FISHER,
Northfield House,
Nuffield,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.

Curbing football hooliganism

From the Director of NACRO

Sir, Your recent leading article, "Cult Violence" (April 20) is the first balanced account I have read in the national press of the problems posed by the behaviour of the minority of those who attend football matches. Such an account is overdue and a welcome change from such widely publicised remedies as "spraying fans with indelible dye, birching, or even electric shock treatment; remedies that are as mindless and barbarous as the behaviour they seek to curb."

However, while I support feasible preventive action, I am in the face of repeated experience if we argue that punitive measures are likely to stamp out the phenomenon of hooliganism or juvenile crime generally. To ascribe such goals to the criminal justice system indicates a misunderstanding of the role of criminal justice which if adopted would serve to bring the system into disrepute through being ineffective. Always show courtesy and tolerance to visiting teams and their supporters.

The Palace Guard now boast some 700 members. I venture to predict, Sir, that that makes 700 youngsters who will give no future trouble. Yours faithfully,
DONALD MADGWICK,
11 Quadrant Road,
Thornton Heath,
Surrey,
April 16.

The new "1984"
From Dr L. Solyman
Sir, The new version of 1984, according to Anthony Burgess, will reflect the power of the working class. I believe this would be a serious break with the tradition that utopian societies must be, or at least must appear to be, stable. Alas, a society in which the real power lies in the hands of the workers, and in which the real reason is that all ruling classes want to consume a considerably larger proportion of the resources than would be their due by simple arithmetical division. Hence a large ruling class is a contradiction in economic terms and can exist for a limited period only.

Yours,
L. SOLYMAR,
Fellow in Engineering Science,
Brasenose College,
Oxford.
April 20.

Future of local radio

From Mr John Adams and others

Sir, Your comment on the Annan proposals for local radio (April 15), like most other discussion so far in the established media, takes as its little account both of the essential point of Annan's chapter on local broadcasting—that new and different forms of ownership should be encouraged—and of the evidence that such forms are popular and viable; to be seen in the community cable television stations in this country and in non-profit community radio in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Certainly we share your doubts about the Annan proposal that advertising should provide the main source of finance for all stations. We should like to see a Local Broadcasting Authority receiving a share of the licence money, which we suggest should be thought of as money for the system as a whole and not the BBC alone. So, as the BBC itself calculates, 50p out of the licence could provide the main income for 65 stations, some of the new ones being run by non-profit trusts and all being encouraged to earn revenue in ways suggested by Annan, including a limited proportion of advertising, strictly controlled in form and content. The LBA would also licence existing and new commercial stations. So far from destroying BBC local radio, the Authority, a funding as well as a regulatory body, would inherit the two existing types of station and introduce a third, small but important element

of diversity in forms of ownership. We believe that communities should have the right to own and operate their own broadcasting stations and, as a group concerned with a wide range of community communications, we shall be publishing our considered response to Annan before July 1. Meanwhile we would like to see more space being provided in press and broadcasting to discuss other countries' experience before rushing to defend the status quo.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN ADAMS,
Glasgow,
MICHAEL BARKETT,
Channel 40, Milton Keynes,
R. BLATCHFORD,
Greenwich,
DAVID DUNN,
Swindon Viewpoint,
PETE EDMONDS,
Local Radio Workshop,
SUE HALL,
Association of Video Workers,
JOHN HOPKINS,
Centre for Advanced Television Studies,
MALCOLM MYERS,
Swindon Viewpoint, Voluntary Radio,
SIMON PARTRIDGE,
Research Fellow, Central London Polytechnic,
DAVID PREWITT,
Thames,
NICK SMART,
Sheffield Community Television.
Working Party to consider Annan Report, Communications Group,
30 Golden Square, W1.
April 19.

approached beforehand for help when a train journey is being made. From my committee's knowledge, railway employees can give a lot of assistance if sufficient advance notice is given. Yours faithfully,
A. DUMELLOY,
Secretary, Central Transport Consultative Committee,
34 Great Marlborough Street, W1.
April 21.

From Mr I. M. Richardson
Sir, Lord Clark (April 15) and Miss Norman (April 18) seem to be unaware of the help available to elderly and infirm travellers by British Rail. Traffic managers are most helpful.

A few months ago my elderly mother had to travel alone from London to Liverpool. At Euston she asked the ticket and travel agent about the best way to travel. A wheel chair in which she was taken to the train. A telephone call was made to Liverpool and she was met there by another inspector who took her to a taxi where there was no charge for this service which was a model of efficiency and courtesy.

Yours, etc.
I. M. RICHARDSON,
Headmaster,
Rancroft School,
Woodford Green,
Essex.
April 18.

From Professor P. T. Landsberg
Sir, The lack of porters and their need for them to help the elderly (Lord Clark, April 15; Sir Francis Simpson, April 19) should be taken to advantage. A British Rail red coach could be specifically for (a) people anticipating that they need help (b), able-bodied persons (not in a physical hurry) willing to provide it. To travel in such a coach might indeed be fun, as conversation would be stimulated. New ideas might even arise on such a journey, all in the knowledge that life can be good and that we are not economic machines after all.

Yours sincerely,
PETER T. LANDSBERG,
Department of Mathematics,
The University,
Southampton,
April 19.

From Mrs Matilda Edelman
Sir, I have been following the correspondence initiated by Lord Clark on the subject of elderly travellers with considerable interest. The suggestion that British Railways should offer cheap tickets to enhance the lives of the elderly and encourage them to travel and then endanger their lives by not providing the necessary services to protect them, is a little far-fetched. On the very many journeys when I accompanied my husband, Maurice Edelman, to his constituency in Coventry we became aware of the need for at least one porter to help the old and mothers with young children. He fought and eventually won a battle to see that this service was provided.

Perhaps other MPs might follow his example. Yours faithfully,
MATILDA EDELMAN,
61 St Mary Abbott's Court,
Warwick Gardens, W14.
April 21.

From Mr L. A. Dunselow
Sir, I was most interested to read the letter from Lord Clark (April 15) about the problems of the elderly traveller by British Rail and the response from other readers, particularly that from Lady Bragg (April 21), with her reference to old people and their luggage being taken at Ipswich station in the lift for goods freight to avoid a bridge and staircase.

The Central Transport Consultative Committee, the national consumer body for rail users, have been involved in discussions with British Rail during the past few years on matters affecting disabled and elderly travellers. The committee have been successful in obtaining British Rail's agreement to provide improved facilities in new and rebuilt stations such as ramps, kerb easement, wide access doors and, where appropriate, to consider the provision of handrails. Lifts installed for luggage, parcels or mails with access to platforms will take account of the need to accommodate elderly and infirm passengers.

I would support Mr Graham's suggestion that the British Rail be

Status of National Land Fund

From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA

Sir, I note that you give an airing (April 22) to Mr Jo Grimmond's too light-hearted acceptance of the esoteric theory that the National Land Fund is "entirely a book-keeping transaction... with no more substance than the grin on the face of the Cheshire cat". But I am in the possession of a most courteous letter from the Treasury thanking me for a contribution to the National Land Fund, and confirming that the Fund enables "the Government to acquire property of historic, artistic, etc beauty for the benefit of the citizens of this country".

Is it too much to hope that in face of this we may hear the very last of the Cheshire cat thesis? It is those who are prepared to swallow such nonsense uncritically who are living in Wonderland. The fact is that the National Land Fund is a substantial enough fund, with a number of ordinary citizens contributing "real" money to it, and the Treasury has confirmed in a Parliamentary reply that it is not part of the Consolidated Fund (the general Government account), and possesses a distinct entity of its own.

Nevertheless, a novel and arbitrary claim has now arisen that payments from it must be as routine government expenditure, without any special status being forthcoming; in the interests of the future protection of our cultural heritage, the sooner the basis for this claim is most rigorously probed the better.
Yours faithfully,
DENIS MAHON,
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.

Anglo-Saxon treasures

From Mr David Miles

Sir, Your Sale Room Correspondent reports in the *Times* of April 5 the soaring price of Anglo-Saxon glass vessels, one from Bury St Edmunds fetching £16,000, shortly after a similar price was reached by the Cuddesdon bowl at Christie's on March 16. This development may be welcomed by dealers but is viewed with widespread alarm by archaeologists and museum curators.

As the director of excavations at a large Saxon cemetery I have had to face the problem of persistent attempts to rob the graves of their often spectacular contents. At least in the past, the highly spirited landowners have usually donated or loaned the finds to a museum. With such escalating values we now expect increasing persistence from the criminal fraternity, and diminishing altruism from landowners, combined with an inability to purchase such costly items on the part of museums?

Most excavations nowadays are funded by the taxpayer, yet the antiquities they locate, other than gold and silver, automatically belong to the owner of the land. Once the land is sold, as in the Water Newton hoard, are made by private individuals on scheduled Ancient Monuments, and yet have to be retrieved at the taxpayer's expense. Antiquities, not simply sites, should be regarded as part of the national heritage and protected as such, rather than being auctioned off to the highest bidder.
Yours faithfully,
DAVID MILES,
32 Bear Close,
Woodstock, Oxford.

Compounding the felony

From Dr A. T. Austin

Sir, Dr David Croom-Johnson's disapproval of the use of the word "compound" in the sense of "to make whole" or "to increase" is correct. The word is a verb, but unrealistic. A language in use is a living thing, and subject to change and words mean what people understand them to mean.

People learn at school that compound interest is "interest on interest", the calculation of which is more complicated than for simple interest. Likewise, most people know that a compound fracture involves the breaking of a bone, and is complicated by the laceration and the possibility of sepsis. These senses of compound are the ones most people are familiar with—the notion of "something or something making for complication" is therefore meaningful when an effect produced by one action is increased by another action to such the second action has compounded the first. And the word "compound" of the word adds weight to the meaning.

If Sir David refers to the *Random House Dictionary* he will see there under the twelfth entry for "compound" one of the meanings he failed to find elsewhere.

Yours, etc.
A. T. AUSTIN,
137 Adel Lane,
Leeds.

The regimental connexion

From Lord Kingsale and Ringrose

Sir, It seems from a current television advertisement for wrist-watches, in which the Parachute Regiment plays the leading role, that a new era has opened for the advertisers. Hitherto some code, whether written or unwritten, has withheld individual regiments from publicly sponsoring products, though, through no fault of their own, the Household Brigade has become inextricably linked with cigarettes and the "Women of the Guard" with gin. Now, however, I feel sure that we can look forward to the Royal Marines eating fish-fingers (the rest of the Navy are allowed to believe eat breakfast cereal, except when in sugar contact) the Pay Corps investing in building societies, the Argyll and Sutherland for porridge oats, the Cavalry for pony-riding and, of course, the Catering Corps for indigestion tablets.

I would urge British firms to be the first in the field. Think what the Swiss might do with the Black Watch or the Americans with the Foot Guards.
I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
KINGSALE,
The Old Rectory,
Wanstrom,
Shepton Mallet, Somerset.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Index up 5.8 points on the week

minimum lending rate acted as marginally bullish factors for the market as a whole. At last night's close of 422.3 the FT index was 3.6 better over the week.

Gilt: were also hit by Mr. June's remarks and losses of £1.50 were common in the early part of the week. But as time went on, the stocks drew some comfort from indications of lower government spending and the MLC cut which reversed earlier pessimism.

Oil: The American decision to give rather than to force its treatment to Alaskan oil set off shares slight, in particular BP, which has most to gain with the new investment there. With a good lead in the market, buying the shares scored 62p to 924p over the week and Shell was also in good form with a rise of 10p to 55p. Royal Dutch gained 12 to 50.

Tricoreol, at 13p, pleased with its figures, as did Burnish

Companies coming to the market with rights issues were glass group Rockware, where the call was for 13.5m and shares rose 10p to 10½, and Hetherworth, Ceramic (£11.5m) which added 51p to 61.1p. In both cases an added attraction is a higher dividend.

Centre Hotels jumped 81p to 146½, on the news of a unidentified approach.

There were bid denials from Tecalene, up 7½ to 104½, commodity group Gill & Duffus up 15½ to 22½, and industrial company Thomas Turf, which gained 5p to 39p.

David Mott

Build-up

increase those figures to \$1,771 and \$1,649 respectively.

While the apparent advantage of a 10-year policy is that one does not have to wait ten years before setting one's hands on the money, experience has shown that often the money is not needed at the end of a 10-year term; it would be better for it to stay in the company's life fund.

Friends' Provident has reckoned this. If the maturity proceeds are not actually taken, they can be converted into a 10-year single premium policy. This will enjoy all the advantages of the life fund and, as long as it remains in force for ten to 10-year term, it will be a self-renewing policy, and the maturity proceeds (under current legislation) will be free from inheritance tax in the policyholder's hands.

Secondly, there is the right at the end of the first 10 years to take a further 10-year policy, irrespective of health at the time, on the normal terms current at the time. In this case, the premium must not be higher than the original premium.

John Drummond

competition in March from the first issue of National Savings certificates, the advantages of which we drew to readers' attention, seems that the closed end of that month. But when one considers the growth in life-linked business in recent years, which provides the industry with a regular monthly flow of funds and the contractual saver with a measure of tax relief, it seems that the direct shareholder is either very disillusioned or very squeezed.

in Samuel Int	-2.0	35.7
Lawson American	-2.6	-13.8
International	-3.4	-28.0
& G Far Eastern	-3.3	7.3
Financials Int Gro	-3.3	11.8
economic Financial	-3.8	-4.7
conomic Worldwide	-4.5	20.7
& P Ebor Financial	-4.8	12.5
Financials	-4.9	39.8
U S & General	-6.1	36.1
Financials Int Gro	-6.2	2.1
Int Mkt. Mins. Com	-6.3	10.5
London Wall Finan	-6.3	-1.5
Investment American	-6.4	4.4
Financials	-6.6	5.9
Financials Far East	-7.4	-10.3
Financials American	-7.5	7.1
Financials G & Gen	-8.0	-31.7
& P Scotchris	-8.7	-6.5
Financials Int Gro	-9.1	0.0
Financials & Prop	-9.2	-19.0
Financials & Brussel	-9.4	-20.4
Financials East & Int	-9.5	-15.3
Financials American	-10.0	-16.2
Financials Foreign M	-10.1	-14.4
Financials American	-10.2	-
Financials American	-10.4	-
Financials Overseas	-10.6	-
& P European	-11.0	-13.1
Financials Inter	-11.1	-32.7
Financials American	-11.2	-16.2
Financials West Finan	-11.9	-11.5
& G European	-12.6	-13.4
Financials American	-12.7	-16.2
Financials Int Gro	-12.8	-7.4
Financials Inter	-12.9	-7.4
Financials American	-13.0	-16.2
Financials International	-13.1	-23.2
Financials Australia	-13.7	-23.0
Financials Court Int	-13.8	-13.9
Financials European	-14.0	-13.2
Financials N Am Int	-17.6	-24.5
G Australasian	-19.2	-23.8
Financials American	-20.0	-13.2
Financials Select P	-20.2	-4.0
Financials Int Gro	-21.0	-4.1
Financials Inter	-22.4	-
Financials Europe M	-23.3	-31.6
Financials Aus	-26.2	-29.1
Financials Mins	-26.4	-
Financials European	-26.5	-
Financials Inter	-100.0	-
Financials Inter	-100.0	-
Financials Inter	-100.0	-
Financials Far East	-100.0	-
Financials Gibbs Far East	-100.0	-
Financials Fixed Int	-100.0	-
Financials Inter	-100.0	-
Financials Inter	-100.0	-
Financials Inter	-100.0	-
Financials Target Gif Fund	-100.0	-

er to bid, income reinvested.
er to bid, income reinvested.

With a quarter-point cut in the Minimum Lending Rate and a continuing strong demand for oil, shares of the oil business was rather buoyant of late, though still no means heavy.

After a firm start, oil prices fell back in mid-session but started to go ahead again as afternoon trading got underway. By the close, the FT oil index stood 3.6 ahead at 41.58 up over a week which began with some hefty losses. For the account, the gain was 19.3.

One of the week's strong speculative stocks has been animal feeds group. J. B. with a rise of 9p to 123p. S of the demand is undoubtedly a reaction to over-selling, many still wonder what T Outs plans to do with the per cent stake it has held six months.

Company	Ord. div. year	Year ago	Pay data	Year's earnings	Prev year's
P. Brotherhood (50p) Int	1.62	1.62	26.3	—	3.68
Liberty & Co (51) Fin	2.0	14.8	30.5	29.2	23.23
Liberty & Co (51) Fin	2.0	1.0	27.2	3.0	2.02
Fengtien (10p) Fin	1.0	1.0	4.7	—	5.5
William Sindell (15p) Fin	3.69	3.36	14.7	3.69	3.36
Campbell & Lihervien (25p)	2.78	2.4	—	2.72	2.4
Milford Docks (11) Fin	2.62	2.62	—	2.68	1.62

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share.

Closest news and share on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

The effect of sliding incomes bringing the possibilities of polarizing the market between the stylishly expensive and the cheaper, mass-produced product, B. L. Nathan at the least has succeeded in holding on to its share of the sector.

Nathan turns in results for the year to December 31 showing that on turnover increased from £2.94m to £4.4m, profit before tax and interest more than doubled in 1969 to £263,000. As interest of £99,000 against £59,000, the pre-tax margin comes to £163,000 compared with £50,000. Earnings a ph

improved much more sharply, from 1.13p to 4.54p. The board of directors' gross dividend lifted from 4.16p to 4.52p, the maximum permissible.

For the year ahead, Mr Jerrold Nathan, chairman, naturally views prospects in relation to the state of inflationary activity in the economy. Largely occupying the middle ground of the furniture sector with its traditional range of dining-tables and chairs and its new project of wall units, etc, the group at present is working on new capex plans.

The order book is "excellent". Its retail sales are broadly in line with that for consumer goods nationally.

HK stock exchanges may merge

Two of the four stock exchanges in Hongkong have tentatively agreed on a merger. It is hoped this will be effected before the end of 1977. One of the two, the Hongkong Stock Exchange, is the oldest there, and the other the New East Exchange, has the largest membership among the four. The Hongkong Government Securities Commission has endorsed the proposal which appeared to be a step towards the ultimate rationalization of all the exchanges. It is proposed that a new exchange be formed, with the Hongkong and Far East

By Nicholas Hirst

Commercial Union yesterday revealed one of its largest investment holdings under the disclosure rules of the 1976 Companies Act—an 8.8 per cent stake in shipping-to-housebuilding group, Trafalgar House.

At yesterday's price of 166p, the stake is worth £16.3m and will be among only a handful of investments of such value revealed during the next few days, under the new rules which require disclosure of holdings above 5 per cent.

Other holdings announced yesterday included:

- A 5.36 per cent stake in Wood and Sons, a ceramics group, held by the company's chairman, which now has links with Loughor, and which has made a number of acquisitions in recent years.

It is going to take time for Liberty to press home the contemporary claim that it is much more than the celebrated fabric and carpet store in Regent Street. As the building, presumably aided by tourists, played its part in the way pre-tax profits spiralled from £1m to £18.8m in the year to January 31, the total sales soared from £12.84m to nearly £18.1m. The biggest component was still the United Kingdom retailing with £10.4m, but the converting, printing and wholesaling companies added £7.3m, finishing in £6.3m against only £4.3m.

Up went earnings a share from 32.4p to 23.5p and this close company duly made the gross dividend from 35.7p to 45.1p.

Alcan Aluminum reports a profit of \$35.5m, 88 cents a share, in the three months to March 31, compared with \$4.13 13 cents. Results were "encouraging", though affected by sluggishness in the Canadian market, and weather conditions in the United States. But Europe showed marked improvement.

Woolworth

In 1976, turnover of Leadenhall-Sterling Investments reached a record £522m, compared with £294m for the previous nine months. Pre-tax profits were also a record—at £511,000, against the nine months' £242,000. The total gross dividend is going up from 38.3p to 38.8p, and the gross dividend cover is 3.3 times earnings.

[illegible]

Sterling closed at 1 in European currency yesterday after the Bank cut Minimum Lending Rate to the lowest level in nearly 10 years.

The pound moved to \$1.784/87 from \$1.782 1/2 at 11 p.m. last night, with most of the rise after the Bank reduced the rate by one percentage point and raised the ceiling on the day at \$1.784 1/2. The five rate was unchanged at 10 per cent.

But the Bank, in market conditions, little, if any, support dealers said.

On balance, market sterling has not yet been able to fall to the level of British interest rates.

Gold gained \$1.25 to \$349.875 in London at \$149.875.

**Spot Position
of Sterling**

New York	Market raised
London	104 1/2-104 3/4
Amsterdam	104 1/2-104 3/4
Frankfurt	104 1/2-104 3/4
Paris	104 1/2-104 3/4
Berlin	104 1/2-104 3/4
Stockholm	104 1/2-104 3/4
Copenhagen	104 1/2-104 3/4
Oslo	104 1/2-104 3/4
Stockholm	104 1/2-104 3/4
Oslo	104 1/2-104 3/4

Credit conditions stayed extremely tight on Lombard Street yesterday. To relieve the shortage, the Bank of England lent an extremely large sum over the weekend to four or five houses at the MLR (9 per cent). The help was thought to have been slightly overdone, however, leaving banks with full balances to carry over the weekend to Monday.

The houses bidding up at 81 per cent, but seeing no money at all at this level. Money only began to move late in the session, after the authorities' programme of assistance, and final balances were taken off—between 61 and 8 per cent.

The only identified factor working in the market's favour was a substantial excess of Government disbursements (including a lot of local authority money) over revenue transfers to the Exchequer. Against this were

From F. W. Woolworth comes the warning news that the chain is not getting a disappointing January. Mr Steve Oswald, chairman, said the annual meeting showed that sales and profits in the first three months of this year were better than in the same period of 1969. January 31 next was better than those for the same quarter of 1969 before. There is of course a long way for the 151-strong store chain to go even when the first year should benefit from High Street reorganisation. Much still depends on the volume of consumer spending.

SHEFFIELD—RAINE
The board of Sheffield Brick, with advisers, considers last offer

By Raine Engineering to be inadequate and unacceptable and will write to shareholders giving reasons in detail. Shareholders urged to take no action.

FOUR MALAYSIAN TINS

Gueung Consolidated, Idris Hydraulic Tin, Pengkalan and Tungkang said that because they trade exclusively abroad UK Treasury has confirmed that they will not be dividend curbs. But this does not automatically mean bigger payments.

JOHN J. L.

and nearly 100,000 shares at 22.75. Total rise.

[illegible]

to offer Kuwaiti Dinar bonds for sale to investors. The bonds are issued by Dinar-Sin through management group of Kuwaiti Internat for Co S.A.K. Union de Banques Arabes et d'Investissement besides Banque Internationale du Liban, Arabie, Arabie Finance Bank, First Boston AG-Athens. Bonds to be issued at 100 per cent. Series A " " coupon 8 1/2 per cent and B 6 1/2 per cent. B holders can be redeemed on May 15, 1963. Listing Luxembourg.

JOHN LEWIS PARTNERS
J.L. Partnership, development store and specialist shop sales last week nearly 54m, a 10.2 per cent gain on year earlier. Waltores, in food, saw sales down 8.3 per cent to 20.5m, a 1.7 per cent fall. Total sales 26.7m, a 1.7 per cent rise.

	March 1961	March 1962
New York	21,710,000	21,710,000
London	21,710,000	21,710,000
Amsterdam	4,240,000	4,240,000
Frankfurt	62,500,000	62,500,000
Copenhagen	10,000,000	10,000,000
Stockholm	10,000,000	10,000,000
Oslo	10,000,000	10,000,000

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6%
 (Interest on 12 M T)
 Clearing Bank Rate 6 1/2%
 Discount Rate, Loans to
 We would like to
 Work Please Write
 Treasury Bill, Div.
 Callings

[illegible][illegible]

Firm end to the week

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

(All Times Share Indices are 22.6477 June 1914 = 100)

	Index Jan. 1920	Diff. Yield since Jan. 1914	Rate Yield	Index No. 1 Yield
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—	—	—
Small	50	—	—	—
Capital	50	—	—	—
Common	50	—	—	—
Preferred	50	—	—	—
Latent	50	—	—	—
Financial	50	—	—	—
Industrial	50	—	—	—
Large	50	—		

Weekend



Sheila Black

Not far from Wolverhampton railway station is the best, largest and most comprehensive showroom of bathrooms and kitchens that I have ever seen. True, there are wonderful kitchens not far away at Lee Longland of Birmingham—enough to feast the eye and ravish the bank balance. But at Wards of Wolverhampton so much of the merchandise is actually in stock as to be unbelievable in this day and age of protracted deliveries.

Ward Bros is a family business which, in three generations, has become Britain's largest builders' merchant. The turnover last year was £13m and still going up, yet it remains a private business, and has always aimed at big stocks and good service. The bathrooms and kitchens showrooms are extensions of a huge warehouse complex to which come builders' vans and lorries from all over the country to fill up from stock and be on their way. Wards also supplies building companies to many other retailers and merchants nationwide with 50 delivery lorries—they employ 350 at Wolverhampton where money has been poured into the business of serving customers. In all, the wholesale and retail complex covers four acres purveying anything from screws to luxury baths and whole kitchens. DIY fanatics can buy at the long trade counter alongside the professionals in an exceptionally friendly atmosphere.

I walked through the tidy warehouse, amazed by the multiplicity of lavatories and bathrooms on the high shelving, and stunned by the excellent stock control system which tackles orders for small and large parts. Vans from London indicate that it is quicker—and therefore cheaper—to drive to order the goods are than to wait and to wait seemingly for ever.

The main showroom is a contrast to the workmanlike warehouse. It is all colour, glamour and luxury. See the Bonsack Moon bath in all its glory—the plain colours cost around £450, give or take about £30, according to the diameter you want. You can, for anything up to £750, choose from metallic or astral colours, adding patterned borders in a Greek key or a fleur-de-lis theme. You can save space and make a corner splendid with the sweeping Capricorn corner bath which is anything from about £700 to £1,200 but which tempts man, and not all Arabs either. Bonsack in London is at 14 Mount Street or at Harrods.

There are so many bathrooms at Wards, and all completely installed, that you can (even) stop indulging costly whims and move on to budget lines; to the standardised Vogue, Armitage, Shires, Ideal and other bathrooms. Then there is luxury again, rather more opulent and less charming than chez Bonsack, as featured in the splendid, almost pompous but undoubtedly tempting Villeroy plus Boch ranges—I particularly liked a shade that is bronze or plummy in different lights. I wandered across the showrooms, past a boutique of towels, soaps and accessories and stopped to admire the perennially, florally, pretty Porcelaine de Paris.

And it was there, next to Porcelaine de Paris basins spilling blue or pink flowers, that I fell in love—with the basins and splashbacks of Maurice Herbeau, which were new to me and which now have me wondering if I can save up and replace mine. But that is a thought to put aside for now. If you do not know the Herbeau range, make a point of seeing it as soon as possible and especially if you plan any cloakroom or bathroom installations. The hand-decorated, fine earthenware is made in Lille and imported by B. & P. Wynn, of Crossbold House, 18 Boston Parade, Boston Road, Hanwell, London W7. At Wards there is a goodly range and there are other stockists at about a dozen or more carefully selected centres around Britain, including at Harrods in London.

Even without colour, the photographs on this page give a good idea of the charm of Herbeau. With colour, chosen with as much taste as the patterns themselves, they make one loth to leave the washroom. Some of the finishes look like old, naturally aged earthenware which endows the hard material with soft lustre. Look at the Normande in Vieux Rouen, a little basin with the tap set in a splashback that makes the whole look like an antique French

fountain. It would turn any cloakroom into a conversation piece—the price is about £155. At this point, let me emphasize that the price includes all the taps and fittings—the brassware can be finished in old gold or silver hues.

The brassware is a lovely complement to the earthenware. It is etched with a pattern around the waste-hole and the taps are in curving swans-neck arches or in compact little rosette shapes. You can buy bath or basin sizes, ornate or simple, mixer or traditional. The Normande basin has a single tap on the backplate to look like those little washing fountains in French squares.

The Neptune corner basin has neat little stumpy taps (£169). For gracious elegance choose Ensemble Sophie with the classic, matching mirror, lamp brackets and towel ring—£322 in blue or rose. Coquille St Jacques in a blue design is capacious but still enchanting (£170). Even bigger but still dainty is the Valse basin in Herbeau's own special blue or many colours (only £149). There are other variations on the fountain theme, in larger sizes with a single colour to pick up the predominant shades of a floral pattern on the splashback. To go with the complete ensembles are corner mirrors (about £50); corner shelves (£13); wall lights (£78 or £100); soap dishes (£29 to £38); and towel holders (£30). There are matching loo seats and lids from about £49 to £63, but they did not appeal to me personally, although they are well done. I just cannot explain why but these patterns belong to traditional shapes. I feel the WC suites themselves are fine, but I would prefer plain seats, preferably of natural wood. The throne style loos are great, a match for the splendid model in the Peereses room at the House of Lords.

There are games to be played with some of the Herbeau lines because they make an ashtray in the shape of a miniature chamber pot or alarm bells and musical chimes to sound when the loo seat is raised. Why, I know not, when they sell such taste and prettiness but people buy the gadgets. Each Herbeau piece is more or less unique, being hand painted, made and fired in the old-fashioned way which is how they get that wonderful finish. So now, having told you all about Wards' superb stocks I must now admit that specials like Herbeau and Bonsack may keep you waiting six weeks. The reason is that it is just not possible to predict what people will choose and the stock would have to be inordinately costly. Let me repeat, before you say that Herbeau is expensive, that you get everything complete except the installation and it is being a hand-made product. I am beginning to convince myself that Herbeau is a bargain.

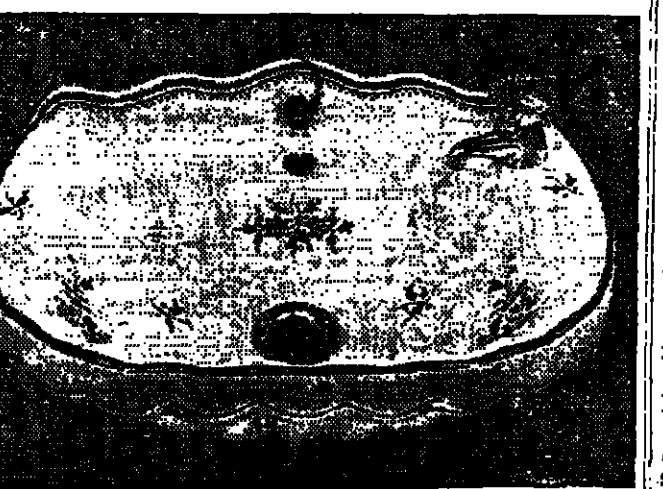
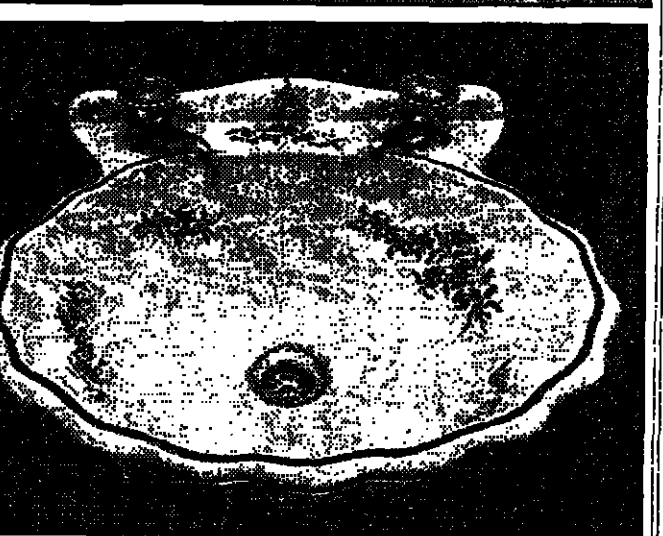
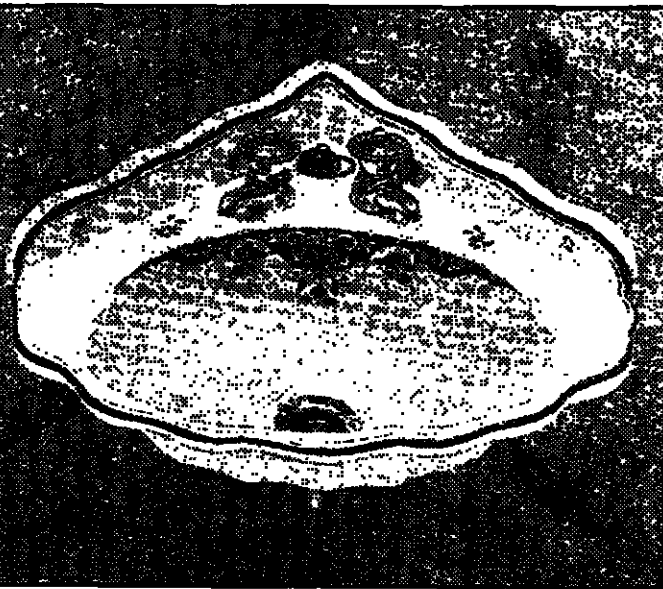
As the last word I should add that the prices quoted here are those at Wards of Wolverhampton and that these lines may well cost more at other stockists. The address of Ward Bros is Bilston Road, Wolverhampton, Staffs and the telephone number is 20873. Do not forget the kitchens as well—there are 25 of them from basic and budget to exotic and expensive from Britain and Europe, with highly computerized Neff cookers among other things. My major complaint is that the choice becomes difficult at Wards because there is so much choice before you, but it is pleasant and relaxing compared with trudging from one showroom to the next.

There are pretty good bathroom showrooms everywhere these days even if they are less comprehensive than at Wards and cheaper baths show much imagination and some lovely warm colours—so different from those dreary pinks and primroses of the past 40 years. If you are installing or changing yours, buy the Design Centre's book called *Planning your Bathroom*, £1.75 at most bookellers or add 30p postage and order direct from the Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, London SW1.

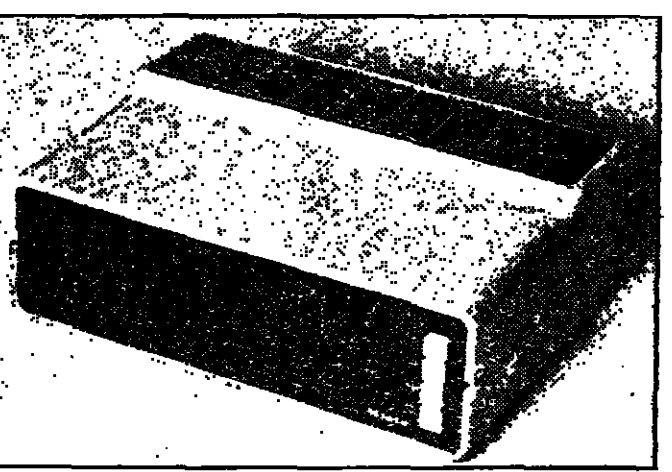
To finish a bathroom stack it with stream-loving plants like African violets, if there is also light and ventilation. Use large brass or wooden curtain poles for towel rails, finishing each end with dramatic, ornate finials. Skimp on something else to buy fragrant foams. A bath is so rejuvenating that it is worth spending on the bath as well as the bathroom.

On the basis that expensive bathrooms deserve expensive equipment, why not spend £200 on a solid silver handled shaving brush, by Christopher Lawrence, the silversmith who has won more awards than any rival and who cannot win the most coveted of them ever again because others must have a chance. Christopher Lawrence has brought his rugged, English ideas to designing for the bicentenary of the G. B. Kent brushmaking company at 24 Old Bond Street, London W1X 4AB (01-493 1471). They sell complete with a certificate of authenticity and are topped with soft badger hair. There are four different designs, all in large or small versions, finished in silver, silver-gilt or solid gold if you must and can afford it. They look almost Georgian as well as smoothly modern so they bridge the 200 years of Kent rather well.

Below :
top to bottom.
Neptune
Normande in Vieux Rouen
Coquille St Jacques
Valse



While I get rather tired of hearing about the poisons we seem to have been taking for years and I refuse to change eating habits overmuch. I do feel sympathy for those with asthma, hay fever and other ailments that worsen in bad air. I know, too, how badly conditioned air can injure antiques in heated rooms. And how unpublicized and confusing the whole business of air cleansing can be. Obviously the best systems are those trusted to outdoors but they are beyond the means of most householders. The new Miele L265 is the



at Park House, 207-211 The Vale, London, W3. If you want the name of your local stockist.

Demonstrations at the Dishwasher Centre are thorough. Kenneth Pipe, whom I know well from his excellent service and reliability where dishwashers and laundry equipment are concerned, stocks only those appliances he trusts implicitly and makes sure he knows all about them for installation service and demonstration. He will show you the fine, washable primary filter which washes and dries very easily; and the main filter section which can go into the dishwasher for thorough simple cleaning.

The air is sucked in, filtered, then ionised. The particles, visible and invisible, are forced electrostatically on to the filter plates in a separator section and then held there so that pure air is reissued into the room. Mr Pipe showed me, by burning a J cloth, how the smoke gets "stuck" on to the plates and how none of it emerges with clean air. What is more, the whole process is so fast that there is no accumulation and therefore no escape of dirty air, pollen, filth, smoke or germs.

The trouble with these things is that one never realizes how good they are until one has lived with them. The first thing to notice is the disappearance of smells. The next is to watch the air one night and then the next under similar conditions but using the Miele and see how clear the purified air becomes. The third thing is to put Miele into a room with chronic sufferers, haters of stuffiness or those given to headaches.

So far, several customers have come back to Mr Pipe for a second Miele, either for office or for another room at home. Others have phoned to comment on how comfortable life has become.

The L265 does not condense in the fullest sense since it does not refrigerate and costs £371 including VAT. There is also a big, cabinet model, the L275, that does refrigerate. They are wonderful things for bigger rooms and bigger wallets. Both look very smart in pale beige and tortoiseshell brown tough plastic. Both live up to the Miele name as the Rolls-Royce of domestic appliances. Add scents to the water and you can perfume the air freshly or headily.

Both can heat rooms in winter and very efficiently too, with safety cutouts and any other feature you could want. The little Miele has two speeds, a fast one for sudden, intensive air cleaning and a slower, low-noise one for normal living. Yes, it can be heard but hardly, even to me who is highly conscious of noise.

Also at the Dishwasher Centre and at other stockists is the Airmonitor, a good-looking cabinet design with a wooden finish. I find it slightly noisier and happen to prefer the Miele but it has many staunch loyalists to commend it. Prices are from about £130 upwards (including VAT) and you can get other stockists from International Air Monitors Millmead, Guildford, Surrey.

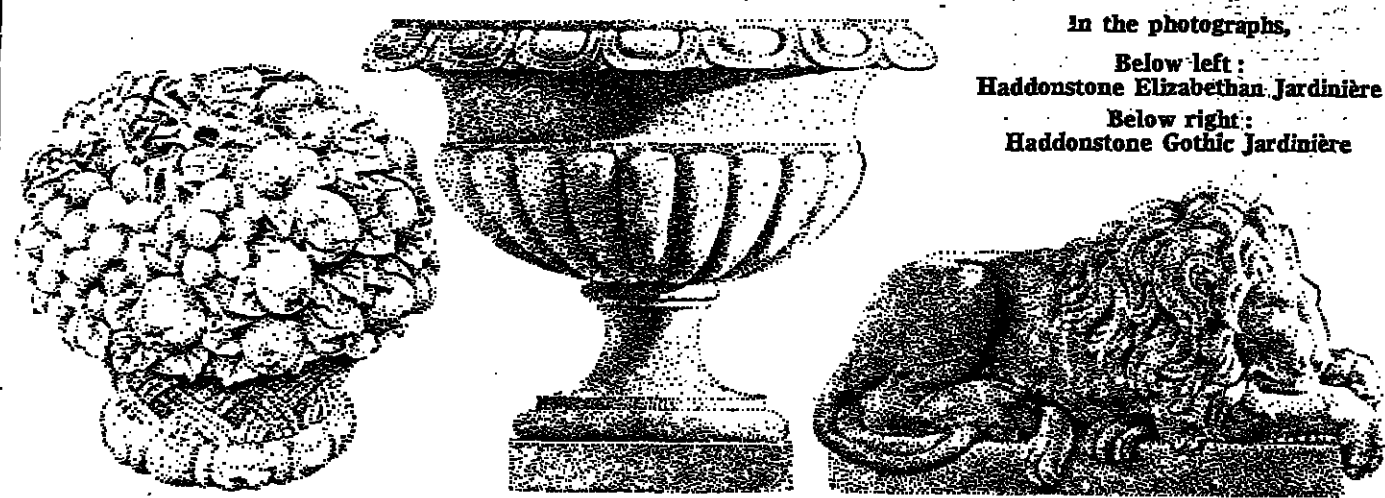
You can filter your air, without humidifying as with the Miele, for a lot less and still feel benefit in health and clearness of head. The Coronet copes well with

spaces of up to 2,000 cubic feet—and do measure your room before discussing air cleansing anyway. It is a compact white box, small enough to be wall-mounted, to lurk in corners or be left on the shelf and so simple as to be inoffensive in any decor. Despite being operated on the turbo-fan principle, Coronet is really quiet.

It is marketed in a novel way, again on the principle that few people know the value of air cleaners until they live with them. It can be leased for 50p weekly, the price of two years ago, live up to the Miele name as the Rolls-Royce of domestic appliances. Add scents to the water and you can perfume the air freshly or headily.

Ventaire is the name of a neat little cylinder that disperses smells like stale tobacco smoke or the wafts of kitchen stews. Just seven inches high, it is battery-operated so that it can sit anywhere and contains a tiny electric fan to blow the smell-neutralizing solution through the room. An electronic "brain" activates Ventaire every four hours. It costs £13.50 and the scented Countabac gels are obtainable, as is Ventaire, from bigger tobacconists and department stores. Made by House of Rizla, Rizla Ltd, Severn Road, Treforest Estuary, Pontypridd, Glamorgan CF37 5SP.

Below, left to right:
Fruit Basket Finial, Belvedere vase,
Canova Lion



In the photographs.

Below left:
Haddonstone Elizabethan Jardiniere
Below right:
Haddonstone Gothic Jardiniere



We may yet get warmth, sunshine and a longing to dress up the garden. The Chelsea Flower Show will go on—in my memory it always rains on the first day but tends to clear up on the second. Rain or sun, it is so worth visiting that I do not much mind what the weather does.

One of the regular exhibitors is Haddonstone, whose 1977 collection of manufactured stone pots, urns and other decorative pieces is now ready and featured in the latest catalogue. They welcome visitors (weekends only by prior appointment) at Northampton, where they sell direct and also run an advisory and design service. They have a number of stockists nationwide as well as a small London "garden" at the Building Centre in Store Street, but you can buy straight from the catalogue, paying extra for delivery. The Haddonstone pots and bowls are of top-grade reconstituted stone which mellows well. There are three finishes. Portland gives good contrast surfaces with excellent definition of any decorative motifs; Cotswold is softer and slightly "rubbed" in appearance; and Terracotta which is obviously reddish, looks like the familiar clay flower-pots but with a rough texture. All of them can be antiqued and mellowed artificially. Or, should you want to acquire prefabricated history with a stately home, small or large, Haddonstone have now become professional at

administering slight breaks to their new pieces, at removing limbs and at breaking to mend again. They do not like doing it very much but they would rather follow instructions to age their merchandise this way than to leave the breaking to careless unprofessionals.

Haddonstone prices vary. Some lines are frankly expensive although others are surprisingly low, like their straight or curved stone benches on stone up-rights from under £30 including VAT—done in two sizes. The Elizabethan Jardiniere in the photograph is about £43 while the Gothic version is £87—either or both can be built up or made grander with plinths which cost extra and are ornaments in themselves. Lions work out at around £40 for decoration or as table supports and look lovely under heavy glass tabletops. I should also mention Haddonstone's excellent, highly-porous stone and brick paving for terraces and courtyards as well as their specially cut edging bricks. Also balustrading, fountains, dolphins, lions. Go to see them or write for a leaflet. The address is Haddonstone, Iudex Limited, The Manor, East Haddon, Northampton NN6 8BU. Telephone East Haddon 365.

There is another family in the stone-ware reproduction business. Arcady Stoneware was started by a couple who began making pots in the garage a couple of years ago who have built up to supply a good many stockists. They, too, mellow pots with their own formula that involves cow dung, soda water, peat and a couple of sunning

weeks until they achieve the effect of weathered Ham stone. Since their first job had been to sell an invention by the husband, Andrew Heath, of a three-brush carwash, the dinging of pots makes a distinct change, one they love.

They have brought out a special Silver Jubilee planter in two sizes, 23 inches diameter by 17 inches high or 14 inches diameter by 11 inches high at £25.80 and £8.40 respectively. A bird-bath is £22, the traditional Clifton vases are about £11 and some attractive grape-bordered vases are £12.25. Troughs are between £10 and £25 for the most part but there is a very attractive one decorated with vines and peacocks at £25.50. The 19-inch high fruit basket finial, for sturdy gateposts, balustrades, walls or whatever, looks delightful just as an ornament in its own right and is good value indeed at £17.40 with the arrangement of stone apples, pears, plums and grapes—from an original by Edwin Lutyens for Binton House. All the designs are made from hand-carved stone originals in fine moulds that pick up every detail, even to a fingerprint or chisel mark to help achieve the authentic look.

In central London it is at the Clifton Nurseries Warwick Avenue, and at the Crabtree Gardens, Crabtree Lane, Fulham. For stockists in home and midland counties write for a catalogue to Arcady Stoneware at George's Plot, Abbots Leigh, Avon (telephone Pill 2259) and Judith or Andrew Heath will help you. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope 12 inches by 8 inches. There is little distribution in the north of England as yet.

We plan to put you out of your misery by publishing answers to the fishing picture puzzle next Saturday, April 30.

HOME & GARDEN

هكذا من الأجل



There really is no comparison top quality at lowest prices

Huge selection of leather upholstery and dining 3 piece suites and dining room furniture

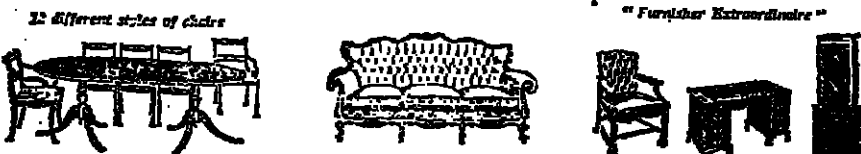
A Special Message to all Repro-Lovers!

Slaughter in Edmonton

I now have the biggest collection of Reproduction Furniture assembled under one roof. I will sell at prices that will deliberately undercut any of my competitors. So before you buy, come and talk to me for a deal unobtainable elsewhere.

Yours sincerely, Karl Towner

"Furniture Extraordinaire"



OPEN DAILY 10 a.m.-5 p.m. 01-807 3132 SUNDAY 10 a.m.-2 p.m. 62 FORE ST., EDMONTON, N.18 Trade Enquiries Welcomed

POOL, SNOOKER, BILLIARDS TABLES

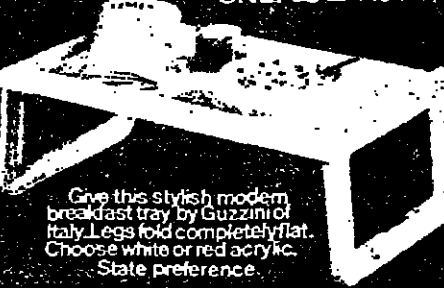
Direct Sales. New and Secondhand. Immediate delivery. Recovery service anywhere.

TRENT VALLEY LEISURE 34-36 Lincoln Street Old Basford, Nottingham Tel. 0402 782377

FOR THE FINEST SWIMMING POOLS RUTHERFORD CHEMICALS AND SELF BUILD SCHEME Rutherford BATTLE BRICKS ENGLAND IN BATTLE 2204

Breakfast in bed GUZZINI style 7-50

ONLY £7 INC VAT p&p



Give this stylish modern breakfast table by Guzzini the Italian Legs look completely flat. Choose white or red acrylic. State preference.

Send a cheque or P.O. to FORMA, P.O. Box 271, Merton, Surrey CR4 2XH

Showroom Address: 140 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15



Beautiful Bathrooms

HAND MADE CERAMIC TILES

Baths & Tiles Ltd

290 Muswell Hill Broadway, London N10 Tel: 01-444 8200 8201



SAVE MONEY ON KITCHENS & BATHROOMS

COME ALONG AND SEE OUR EXTENSIVE RANGE. ONE OF THE LARGEST DISPLAYS IN S.E. LONDON. COMPARE OUR PRICES. Built-in Kitchens & Bathrooms. Appliances. CUPBOARD & BATHROOMS. C.P. HART & SONS LTD.

Newman Terrace, Heston, Road, S.E.1. Telephone: 01-274 5865 (4 lines)

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

C.P. Hart & Sons Ltd. 110-112 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15

HERITAGE CARPETS

CARPET SAVINGS

Up to 60% Reductions

Wiltons	£5.25 per square yard
Velvet Pile	£2.95 per square yard
Shag Pile	£6.75 per square yard
Hair Cord	£1.45 per yard

HERITAGE CARPETS

139a, SLOANE STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone Now: 730 9545/6/7

H. EPSTEIN 78 YEARS OLD

UNCHALLENGED LEADERSHIP

Leading experts now recognise us as manufacturers of the finest quality Lounges Furniture in this country. We are the only upholsterers exclusively selling our own products. We can offer savings of at least 33% off normal Retail Prices. MAKE NO MISTAKE—BUY THE BEST EASY TERMS AVAILABLE

102 CURTAIN ROAD, E.C.2. TEL: 01-739 9055

ALSO AT OUR FACTORY, 280-295 ANGEL RD. EDMONTON, N.18

OPEN SUNDAYS 9am-2pm. MON-FRI. 9am-6pm



CAMEL FURNITURE

Light and attractive our range of top quality cane is the ideal way to spend a little money on furniture, and find yourself sitting comfortably. But we can't show everything here. We have lovely cane beds, tables and chairs and make up cash and make matters to show it all to advantage.

Rookmoor Mills

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

Rookmoor Mills, TC

LOUNGE SUITES—GALORE!

Visit our Six Showrooms of beautiful Suites at great discount prices (Credit facilities available)

THIS SUNDAY 24th APRIL

9.30 am-2.30 pm

Mon-Fri. 9 am-5.30 pm

TRADE DIRECT FURNITURE SERVICE

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2. Tel: 01-770 5225

225 Hackney Road, London E2.

هكذا من الضحل

CUL

Country Property

Comrie, I.

\$29,000

Overseas Property

50 BUY

SALE RECORD

WANTED HOLLAND ARGENTINA

PHOTO COPY FOUR PHOTOGRAPH

NOTICE

